

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 22.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.



VOLUME XXIV.
NUMBER 30.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH JULY.

WE ARE INFORMED on high authority that there is no truth in the report that His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore had been discouraged by the Government of India from visiting Simla. His Highness is expected there at about the end of the rains.

APPROPOS of political associations the following interpellations in the House of Commons will be found interesting:

"Sir G. Rowley asked the Attorney-General whether his attention had been called to a meeting lately held at Birmingham, where a political society or association was constituted, described as a Federation of Liberal Associations, on the following principles:—All Liberal associations to enter into a Federal Union, preserving their independence and separate organization and administration, but the representatives of such associations to be convened from time to time to consider, by conferring together, the course of action to be recommended to their several associations; the object of the proposed organization to be secured by the election of a council and committee of delegates of such associations; such associations to have separate and distinct presidents and other officers elected by and to act as officers of each association, some of which presidents are to be members of the committee of such Federation; whether his attention had been called to statute 39 George III., cap. 79, sec. 2 and 25, with reference to the legality of the said organization; whether the Government was disposed to test the legality of the Law Officers or otherwise; and whether such statute ought to be enforced or repealed. In explanation of the question, he wished to add that on the 31st of last month his hon. friend the member for Birmingham (Mr. Chamberlain), who was president of the Federation in question, made the following statement:—

"We hope the time is not far distant when we may see a meeting of what will be a really Liberal Parliament outside the Imperial Legislature, and, unlike it, elected by universal suffrage and with some regard to a fair distribution of political power."

The Attorney-General replied:

"I will answer the questions which have been put to me separately. First let me deal with the question of the hon. and learned baronet the member for Wexford. The statute to which he has called my attention was passed in 1799 for the effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes. It recites that a traitorous conspiracy has been long carried on in conjunction with the revolutionary Government in France to overturn the laws, constitution, and Government and every existing establishment in Great Britain and Ireland; and that to carry the design into effect societies have been instituted of a new and dangerous character, particularly "The United Englishmen," "The United Scotsmen," "United Britons," "United Englishmen," and "The London Corresponding Society." These societies the statute suppresses by name, and it then proceeds to set forth in very comprehensive terms the circumstances which shall render societies in general unlawful; and it goes on to provide that all persons who, by contribution of money or otherwise, aid, abet, or support such society shall be guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy. The statute also provides that such persons shall be subjected to certain penalties and punishment, notably the punishment of transportation for seven years or imprisonment for two. The hon. and learned baronet asks me whether the Federation of Liberal Associations established by the hon. member for Birmingham is a society within the prohibitory provisions of this Act. Sir, after having given the question, (which is one of great difficulty) very careful and serious consideration (a laugh), I have come to the conclusion that as at present constituted this Federation comes neither within the spirit nor the strict letter of the statute in question. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the second inquiry of the hon. and learned baronet, I have no reason to believe that the Government is disposed to test the legality of the Federation referred to by taking the opinion of the Law Officers or otherwise; but I may perhaps be permitted to point out to the hon. and learned gentleman that he will himself be able most effectually to test the legality of the organization by preferring an indictment against the hon. member for Birmingham and those who have aided and abetted him in the formation of the Federation of Liberal Associations. (Hear, hear.) The only difficulty in this course will be that if the Court on the trial of such indictment should come to the conclusion that the construction which the hon. and learned baronet seems disposed to put upon the statute is the correct one, a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment will be entailed on the accused and the political friends of the hon. and learned gentleman ("hear, hear," and laughter); but perhaps on a recommendation to mercy by the hon. and learned gentleman, and upon the accused undertaking to dissolve the obnoxious Federation, the presiding Judge may be induced considerably to mitigate the punishment. (Laughter.)"

Of course the law of England applies to British India.

THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATIONS took place in the House of Commons regarding the Peshwar Conference:

Sir C. Dilke asked the Under-Secretary for India whether Her Majesty's Government can without inconvenience produce any papers relating to the Conference at Peshawar between representatives of the Indian Government and of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Lord G. Hamilton.—The conferences at Peshawar were for the purpose of making communications to the Ameer, which if a British Envoy were permitted to reside in the Ameer's territories, would have been made through the ordinary diplomatic channels. No change in our obligations to the

Ameer has been the result of the conference, but it would not be consistent with the interests of the public service to publish the conversation.

WE OBSERVE that it is proposed to teach cookery in schools in England.

IT IS STATED that imprisonment for debt is to be abolished in Russia, and a law passed fixing the maximum of legal interest at 12 per cent.

A CORRESPONDENT from Cawnpore writes as follows under date the 28th ultimo:

"The Cawnpore grain merchants are in a fix, owing to the scarcity of railway wagons. The Railway Company had made it a rule for sometime past to receive goods only one day in a week when the station gate was opened for a few given hours. The rush of people with their goods and carts was so great, that the Magistrate apprehended serious loss of life and property, not to speak of breaches of the peace. Heaps of country produce lie unsheltered and uncared for on both sides of the public thoroughfare; cases of theft of bags of grain were numerous, and police patrols were appointed. In this dilemma, the merchants petitioned the Government to intercede on their behalf with the Railway Company and rescue them from utter ruin. Lieutenant Scott, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, came up and held a meeting, consisting of the Magistrate, the Station-master, and the leading European and Native merchants, with a view to devise means for the speedy despatch of the grain stored in the railway premises. It was resolved that the Magistrate be requested to make such arrangements as would suit the interests of all parties. At a second meeting convened by the Magistrate, at which almost all the merchants were present, it was decided that the Magistrate should issue papers to all the merchants mentioning the quantity of goods they will be allowed to despatch, and the date or dates on which such goods are to be taken and despatched by the Railway Company. A third meeting was subsequently called, when Mr. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, was present, and the merchants were asked if they considered the arrangement made by the Magistrate satisfactory, to which they all answered in the affirmative. This procedure on the part of the Magistrate, though supported by the merchants, appears to be irregular, if not illegal. And are the merchants now really better off? The Railway Company has no wagons still, and goods are not received by the Company even one day in the week. I fear the merchants will discover ere long that they have adopted a suicidal policy in revolting against the Railway Company. The Company, however, has promised to build temporary sheds for the protection of goods, as also to supply a certain number of wagons in the course of a week or so. The *subari bundobust*, besides, has been a source of great annoyance to a number of the *mahajans* who have to depend for their passes upon the whimsical pleasure of the *Tehsildar* (an executive officer below the grade of a Deputy Magistrate), who has been appointed to fix the quantity of goods to be despatched."

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY.

A RUSSIAN Paper, *Russky Vestnik*, has the following:

"The chief characteristic of the English nature is cruelty that of the Russians magnanimous humility, as is shown by the way in which the two nations treat their criminals. We are incomparably more Christian in feeling than the civilised Europeans of many Western countries, and it is in this that lies our great strength and our shining, against English civilisation."

Indeed!

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in the Punjab makes the following remarks on the teaching of the Bible in missionary schools:

"It is, I think, to be regretted that religious instruction is not made an optional subject in mission schools. Many missionaries would look upon such a measure as the abandonment of an important principle, but this, even from the missionary's point of view, I take to be a mistake. It is my belief that very few of the boys, who now attend these schools, would wish to absent themselves from a Bible lesson in English, given by a missionary, during the regular hours of study, whilst the classes who are at present unwilling to send their children would probably no longer object to do so, if they understood that religious teaching would not be forced on them. Many even of the new comers would, after a short time, be unwilling to forego the assistance in learning English that their school-fellows were deriving from a daily Bible lesson, and would join the Bible class. If this view of the case be correct, the utility of the schools would be extended, and their popularity would be increased, whilst the Bible classes would be attended even better than at present."

We wish the Director had followed out his own reasoning and given his opinion whether it is consistent with justice and sound policy to appropriate the revenues contributed by Hindus and Mahomedans in aid of missionary schools, the avowed object of which is the subversion of their own religions.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER of Nellore has issued this notification:—"The East Canal in this district will with the consent of His Grace the Governor be called henceforward the "Buckingham Canal, Nellore," and the work will be so described hereafter in all returns, reports, or correspondence connected with it." So the ambition for cheap immortality is not confined to applicants for the change of names of bye-lanes in Calcutta.

THE NEW WARRANT of Precedence was prematurely published. It has not yet received final sanc-

tion. This announcement ought to assuage the heart-burning, which has already been produced.

It is stated that Mr. Darwin will contribute to the July number of *Mind* a "Biographical Sketch of an Infant," being the record of a series of careful observations on the early mental development of one of his sons.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT has given notice that on the House going into Committee of Supply he would call attention to a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General, of March 22, 1877 and would move, "That, in the opinion of this House, the power of the Crown to remove Judges of the High Courts of India who held their office during Her Majesty's pleasure ought to be exercised on the same principles as if they held their office during good behaviour and not otherwise."

ANOTHER NATIVE YOUTH, Babu Shambhu Chunder Nundi, has left for England. His object is to study medicine.

BABU PRANKRISTO BOSE, who was tried yesterday at the High Court, for certain frauds in the Customs House, Calcutta, was discharged by the Special Jury without calling upon him for defence, the prosecution having broken down completely. He has however been arrested on a fresh charge.

THE STATESMAN announces that Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co., merchants of this city, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are said to amount to 6½ lacs of rupees. This is an American firm.

THE QUEEN ANNE AND EARLY GEORGIAN REVIVALS, says the *London Examiner*, have broken out in a new direction. There is highway robbery of the old approved style once again on Blackheath. There is the carriage, the excited ladies, the lonely road, the affrighted driver, the black masks, the threatening pistols, and the stern, famous formula of "Your money or your life." There is, too, the old familiar submission of the gentleman who while fearing nothing for himself, only yielded lest harm should befall his fair companions. The matter was lately ventilated in the House of Lords, and the mover of the subject was told to trust to his revolver rather than his tongue.

HAWAII is proposed as a new field for emigration. The Hawaiian Foreign Minister says:

"I am quite convinced that 10,000 European families could find happy and prosperous homes on that island, and that a very large number of East Indian or other field labourers could find profitable employment in cultivating coffee, sugar, and rice. In asking you to give currency to the foregoing report, I would add that, although emigration to the Sandwich Islands may to many seem like journeying beyond the setting sun, the group can be reached in thirty days from Liverpool; that the climate is healthy and beautiful; that sugar and rice of high class can be produced almost indefinitely; that samples of Hawaiian cotton have been received here equal in quality to 'Sea Islands' and of coffee second only in appearance and flavour to the true Mocha. There is an enlightened Government and perfect security to life and property throughout the islands. Education and the indigo plant overrun the group, and can be had for nearly nothing by those who choose to utilise those advantages."

We commend the above to the "poor whites" of India.

WE UNDERSTAND that an important reduction is about to be made in the postal rates charged on banghy parcels and packets. With regard to the latter which are supposed to be packed in open covers, and on which prepayment is compulsory, the present rates are, 2 annas on a packet not exceeding 20 tolas in weight, and 1 anna extra for every additional ten tolas. It is chiefly books that are conveyed by this packet-post; and as Mr. Monteath has pointed out the importance of encouraging the diffusion of literature in this way, the Government of India has sanctioned the following reduced rates:—2 annas on a packet not exceeding 40 tolas in weight, and 2 annas extra for every additional 40 tolas; with regard to parcels, which may be in either closed or open covers, and are sent under registration, prepayment being optional, the present rates are 4 annas on parcels not exceeding twenty tolas in weight, and 2 annas extra on every additional ten tolas. For these the new rates are to be 8 annas on parcels not exceeding 40 tolas and 4 annas extra on every additional 40 tolas. The reduction of the parcel rates will be a boon.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY.

WE LEARN that the bridge of boats across the Ravi at Chichawutni has again been carried away, and that two miles of the road between Chichawutni and Kunalia are under water. This is the third consecutive year we believe that this line has been thus submerged.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA informs the Madras Government that salaried officers of Government are debarred from serving as Directors of Banks or public companies and that the Secretary of State for India has refused to allow any exception to the rule.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN thus writes to the *Madras Mail* about missionary self-denial in his account of a trip from Madras to the frontiers of Travancore :

"At Battala Kundu, 'the American Mission premises,' are exactly opposite the old fort, a quarter of a mile or so from the town. It has always occurred to me that unreasonably large sums are expended in the erection of palatial residences for missionaries, who strangely enough never get tired of their stereotyped phrases, such as 'crossing the oceans,' 'innumerable difficulties and changes,' 'homely furniture,' 'simple meals,' 'pestilential winds,' &c. There are not even a dozen native Christians in the place, yet there must need be a bungalow and a church! The Missionary cannot of course, live near his converts in a building like theirs. Additions and improvements must be made according to the tastes and fancies of each new Missionary; the punka must be kept going day and night, and when the weather gets insufferably hot, and the 'dearly beloved native brethren' are griled in the plains, the Missionary betakes himself after the example of the Bishop of Madras, to his summer retreat, in the district sanitarium; yet, after all this, he talks of sufferings and self-denial!

But missionaries are men!

KONWUR HERNAM SINGH, brother to the present Maharajah of Kapurthala, who was converted to Christianity some years ago, and married the daughter of Babu Goluknath, a missionary at Jullundur, has been appointed by the Punjab Government to the charge of the large estates belonging to Kapurthala in Oudh. This appointment has caused great dissatisfaction in Kapurthala. Even the *Pioneer* says that the appointment seems hardly a wise one.

AT THE instance of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. O. S. I., Physician to the Indian Council, the General Medical Council in London have been considering whether graduates in Medicine of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, should be allowed to register as medical men in England. The decision is that the names of gentlemen so qualified shall be placed in an appendix to the Medical Register, and with them shall be grouped 'graduates of Canadian, Australian, and Continental medical schools.

THE QUEEN, says the *Pioneer*, has ordered the preparation of a new die for stamping the Royal note-paper. It includes three letters, V. R. I. this is the first time the third letter has been so used.

AN ELDERLY Jew of this city has been fined Rs. 30 for trying to kiss a young Jewess. Some not creditable evidence was adduced. The magistrate after hearing all the facts of the case assessed the value of the kiss at Rs. 30, and fined the defendant accordingly.

IT IS STATED that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has invited the attention of the Commissioners of Division to Government circular dated the 8th May 1873, prescribing the hours of attendance to be observed in the several offices, and asks them to see that the circular is strictly carried out, and that the officers Subordinate to them do not neglect it, or make the circular a dead letter. Great obstruction to business is caused, by officers not attending to their duties in proper time. Parties to suits, pleaders and witnesses suffer great inconvenience from this practice and Mr. Eden desires that it may be rigorously put down. This is as it should be. But who is to enforce the regular attendance of lazy District Magistrates like Mr. Trevor Grant?

FROM INTELLIGENCE lately received from Kabul it appears that the Amir had received a report from the Hakim of Kandahar in which that official informed him that the two men who had been arrested for writing news secretly, were executed, as directed by His Highness. Bad news for news-writers.

THURSDAY 12TH JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us there was an affray lately in the district of Azimgurh which was attended with fatal consequences, one man having died from the effects of blows received in the affray. The affray rose from the circumstance of some Bundi men having attempted to cut open a water-course from a tal or tallau belonging to the Zemindars of Kamalpur, and carrying it over the land belonging to the same. When remonstrances had no effect the parties came to blows, each party being strengthened with recruits received from their respective villages. They dispersed when one of the defender's party fell. Information of the affray was given to the Police by the parties themselves, and some members of each party with the exception of two, were convicted of riot and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A Mahomedan nobleman of this city, we learn, proposes to open a serai or inn for the accommodation of travellers and strangers. The plan and design of the proposed building are under preparation by a competent engineer.

A CORRESPONDENT at Azimgurh writes:

"Theft and robbery on the Ghazipur and Jounpur Roads have grown chronic. Last year the mail bag was robbed on the Ghazipur Road. We subsequently heard of several minor affairs on the same road. Extraction of Messrs. Burn & Co's. goods on the Jounpur Road was reported more than once. Not long ago a daring dacoity was committed on the same Road. The facts of this case are as follow:—

"The Dak Cart, belonging to one Kareem Rakah, which plies between Azimgurh and Jounpur, started from this place at about 8 P. M. on the 9th of May last, with six passengers. At midnight, the cart arrived near a place called Rajmoo—not far from but within the limit of the Gumbheerpur Police Station in the Azimgurh District. There a gang of 8 robbers attacked the cart, beat the driver and ayea robbed the passengers and then decamped. The Police to whom information was conveyed by a Dak runner passing by and the sowars, specially employed I hear, to guard the Road arrived on the spot when the hour for help had passed away."

"But the Police were dexterous enough. They chained two innocent men. The court after carefully considering the facts of the case, acquitted them, remarking in its judgment: 'In fact, the case bears signs of having been got up to save the Police within whose limits the offence was committed, the odium of having an undetected robbery on the Registers.

"Mr. Gardener, the worthy Magistrate of Azimgurh, has the reputation of keeping a vigilant eye over the doings of the Police. We await to see what notice he takes of the case.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has spoken out on the block on the Railways. In a letter to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces the Railway Secretary to the Government of India writes to say that the block was expected and much to be regretted, and conveys sanction to the erection of temporary sheds as far as possible, in the vicinity of stations for the storage of grain and seeds awaiting transit, outside railway limits. Rent will of course be charged for the use of the sheds.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BANK OF BENGAL have again reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round. The present rate is five per cent.

THE PROFITS of the Bank of Bengal for the past six months amounted to Rs. 14,04,000. The Directors have resolved to dispose of this amount as follows:

			Rs.
Dividend, 10 per cent.	per annum	...	10,000,000
Reserve	increased	...	2,40,000
Bad debts	provision for	...	49,000
Carried forward		...	1,24,000
Total		...	14,04,000

The total reserve amounts to Rs. 19,00,000.

THREE DEATHS from starvation and disease are reported this week in this city. Destitution in Calcutta is increasing, particularly among the poor middle class. The District Charitable Society are doing much, but its funds are limited. Private charity is active enough, but the class we refer to cannot be always reached by it.

THE SYNDICATE of the University of Bombay have added French to the list of second languages for the matriculation examination.

MR. CLEMENTS MARKHAM C. B., Assistant Secretary in the Revenue, Judicial, and Public Departments of the India Office, has tendered his resignation of that appointment. There has been a good deal of tension, it is said, of late in his relations with Lord Salisbury and Sir Louis Mallet. His retirement entails a serious loss on the India Office.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of India have authorized the carrying out of certain tidal observations at selected points on the coast of India, the general superintendence and control of which will be entrusted to Captain Bairdrie, Deputy Superintendent in the Great Trigonometrical Survey Department. The measure, we are told, will not entail any fresh charge on Imperial funds. Instructions have already been issued as to the preliminary steps to be taken for the determination of the points where observations should be carried out, and to the provision of the necessary tide-gauges from Port Funds.

FRIDAY, 13TH JULY.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. J. S. Cotton's departure on furlough Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, Officiating Under-Secretary, has been appointed to act for him. Mr. H. H. Risley, Officiating Assistant Secretary, acts as Under-Secretary and Baboo Rajendranath Mitra, Head Assistant, Judicial Department, Bengal Secretariat, acts as Assistant Secretary. The recognition of the claims of Babu Rajendranath Mitra is an encouragement to the native officers of the Bengal Secretariat.

TO MEET the convenience of the public it has been arranged, with effect from the 1st August 1877, that the sender of a registered letter may be furnished with an acknowledgment signed by the addressee on payment of one anna for postage. The Postage (1 anna) referred to above must be paid in addition to the postage and registration fee otherwise payable for the registered letter.

NOWROZ KHAN, the Chief of Lalpura, who has, for sometimes past, been a source of great trouble to the Amir of Cabul, died suddenly on the 10th instant.

THE EDITORSHIP of the *London Economist*, which has not been filled up since the death of Mr. Walter Bagehot, has now been jointly undertaken by Mr. Lathbury and Mr. Inglis Palgrave.

IT IS STATED that a singular plot has been discovered in Egypt, designed to make the Suez Canal unnavigable by blowing up the banks with nitroglycerine. The Khedive, on the advice of England has appointed a Commission of Supervision to prevent such attempts.

A CELEBRATED character has passed away. Lady Stirling Maxwell, better known as Mrs. Norton, is dead. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and the grand daughter of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan. When only one, and twenty she, in the year 1829, married the Hon'ble George C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley, and who was for many years a Magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court. Mr. Norton, however, became violently jealous of the attentions which were paid to his fascinating wife by Lord Melbourne (who was then Prime Minister,) and the "green-eyed monster" even suggested to him the idea that it was owing to Lord Melbourne's penchant for Mrs. Norton that he owed his own appointment as a Police Magistrate. He thereupon instituted a suit for *crim. con.* against Mrs. Norton and Lord Melbourne, but the suit was dismissed. Mr. and Mrs. Norton, however, never lived together again, and in 1875 he died. On the 2nd of March last Mrs. Norton married Sir William Stirling Maxwell, M.P., and now, after only three months of life as his wife, she is dead. Mrs. Norton was in the seventieth year of her age; Sir William Maxwell is fifty-nine.

DR. WALLACE, Editor of the *Scotsman*, who, it would seem had been dining not "wisely but too well, was lately turned out of the Speaker's gallery in the House of Commons. Before he had been many minutes in the Speaker's gallery, it is said, he called out "bosh!" to some arguments which a certain hon'ble member was using in addressing the House. This conduct of course led to Dr. Wallace's immediate expulsion from the Speaker's gallery, and as he still continued to make a disturbance, he was eventually ejected from the lobby of the House also.

A MISSIONARY SOCIETY proposed to the Inspector General of Jails, Madras, the introduction of the Bible into the prisons. The Inspector-General replied "that if the Bible is merely to be used as a horn-book for the teaching of English or the Vernacular, there are other class-books better suited for the purpose, and in his opinion the Bible ought not to be so degraded; and that, on the other hand, if it is to be used for instruction in its doctrine, and is intended as a means of conversion to Christianity, the proposal of the Committee is directly opposed to the principle of neutrality in matters of religion, declared in Her Majesty's Proclamation of the 1st November, 1858." The local Government however takes a different view. It says that no prisoner need peruse the Bible unless he wishes to do so. A similar move was made in the Punjab when Sir John Lawrence was Chief Commissioner, but Lord Canning summarily put it down. Why should the Government now pursue a different policy?

SATURDAY, 14TH JULY.

THE CALCUTTA BAR loses a rising member in Mr. C. C. Macrae. He marries a daughter of Mr. Laing, our quondam Finance Minister, and does not return to India. We are sorry to learn that his mother, Mrs. Macrae, is dead.

IT IS SAID that Professor Holloway has commenced the building of a College for women of the middle and upper middle classes, on an estate of 95 acres, (situated within one mile of Egham and 18 miles of) London. Twenty scholarships of £40 each will be founded. The building will cost about £250,000 to which the Professor will add an endowment of £100,000.

FOUR NATIVES of India and a Japanese have been called to the bar in England. Purna Chandra Sen, Esq., of the University of London, Okhoi Kumar Rudra, Esq., Jogendra Nath Sarkar Esq., and Raes Uddin Ahmad, Esq. The name of the Japanese gentleman is Toku Hoshai, Esq.

A CORRESPONDENT at Krishnagur reports a case, which he likens to that of the Cuttack zemindar noticed by us last week. He writes that "Babu Shivadas Banerjee, a zemindar of Debogram, has been convicted and sentenced by Mr. Assistant Magistrate Page to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 1000 for making an unlawful assembly and causing grievous hurt by making use of fire arms." The defendant pleaded an *alibi*. As it is stated that an appeal has been or is about to be preferred to the Sessions Judge, we withhold our correspondent's letter and comments.

THE WEATHER this year has been fitful. There has been just sufficient rain for the commencement of cultivation in the following districts, Hooghly, Howrah, 24 Pargunnahs, Naddea, Jessore, Rajshye, Bogra, Dacca, Farreepore, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Noakhally, Bhargulpore, Manbhoom, and the districts in the Orissa Division; as regards other districts there has been only very partial rain in some, and most scanty in others. In the Patna Division rain is much wanted, and if there be no speedy fall the consequences may be serious. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Rungpore and Hooghly. The health of the province is generally good; there is fever and cholera in Burdwan, Noakhally and Chittagong and Champaran. As yet the prospects of the crops are generally fair.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA notifies its disconnection with the Presidency Banks except in regard to certain powers of supervision and audit over their accounts. These powers are reserved by Government as the amount of Public Deposits in the Banks is very large. We are glad that Government auditing is to be continued.

THE MURDERERS of Babu Nobin Chandra Nag of Midnapore it is stated have after all been arrested.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 8th July.—The Turkish account of the Russian defeat at Biela on the 5th is as yet unconfirmed. The Russian official despatch states that the Russian troops occupied Biela on the 5th. A Turkish official despatch states that an attempt made by the Russians to land troops near Sellistria has been repulsed. Latest advices from Armenia announce that the Russian division from Erivan arrived on the 5th at Igdyr, and is marching to the relief of the garrison of Bayazid. A Turkish official despatch announces that Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha arrived at Kirkhoum on the 6th, and restored communication with Kara. The Grand Duke Michael, Commander of the Russian Army in Armenia, has gone of Tiflis. Reuter's special correspondent, Erzerum, 8th July, states Russian left wing retreated Ipek pursued by Turkish right continuous fighting going on Grand Duke Michael Alexanderopol.

10th.—According to a Russian official despatch, the Russian Cavalry on Saturday took by surprise the garrison of Tirova, numbering 3,000 Turks, who are retreating in the direction of Osman Bakar. Unofficial Russian accounts state that the reason of the Russian retreat in Armenia is because of the number of the Turkish forces. Their powers of resistance had been underrated, and the operating columns of the Russians were inadequate; hence the necessity of establishing depots, which retards the advance of the Russians. In Bulgaria and the Dobrudzha, the Turks having removed or destroyed everything in their way, it is believed that Abdool Kerim Pacha will remain on the defensive in the fortresses.

Prince Charles of Roumania at Kalsinc alleged that he intends the Roumanian army to cross the Danube. The German Government has prohibited export of horses.

11th.—Latest advices from the Danube state that Russian troops from Biela have advanced as far as Monaster, and that a Russian division is marching on Selvi and Plevna. Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha has effected a junction with the garrison of Kara. The Russians are falling back in the direction of Alexanderopol. The left wing of the army in Armenia has re-crossed the frontier.

11th.—Four ironclads have been ordered to reinforce the British Mediterranean Squadron.

The Sultan has received Admiral Hornby. It is generally reported that a treaty of alliance has been concluded between Serbia and Roumania. It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that such an alliance would not affect the good relations existing between Austria and Russia.

12th.—The Russians have arrived at Selvi. Ninety thousand Russian troops have already crossed the Danube at Sistova. Several Turkish ironclads have bombarded Eupatoria. Severe fighting has taken place at Sheikstil between Russians and Abassian insurgents. The result is indecisive, both sides maintaining their positions.

12th.—It is generally reported that Disraeli is anxious to resign on account of ill-health. The Twelfth or Thirteenth Russians Army Corps combined under the Grand Duke Alexander will besiege Rustchuk. The Russian troops have occupied Plevna and threaten Nikopol. According to a Russian Official Despatch the bombardment of Kara has been stopped and the Russian siege Artillery withdrawn. Ahmed Kholoussi Effendi who has been appointed Turkish Envoy to the Ameer of Afghanistan is bearer of costly presents and a letter from the Sultan advising the Ameer to strengthen his relations with England and avoid relations with Russia.

13th.—According to the unofficial Russian accounts, the Russians, under General Tergoukassow, have completely defeated 30,000 Turks, who were besieging the Russians in Bayazid, and have also destroyed the town.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a new Law Journal, to be called the Law Reporter, projected by Babu Joy Govind Shome, M.A.B.L. We wish the projector every success.

THE TEXT-BOOKS Committee at Simla have broken up. The members have dispersed. Mr. Naryan Bhai Dhundker, the Bombay Native Member of the Committee, is here on a flying visit.

WE HAVE received certain official papers regarding the Behar Mounted Rifles. The Lieutenant-Governor gives credit to the members of the corps for their

energy in coming in from such long distances to attend drills, but hopes that "the officers will find time to study the practical work of drill."

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the first two numbers of a new weekly started in Calcutta under the name of *Indian Echo*. It is a pice paper. It is a modest little publication; we wish it success.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—
1. The War, a summary and compilation of all historical information and matters of interest in connection with the present war and the eastern question by F. F. Wyman, Calcutta. 2. Bichar Sagura or thoughts on the Past and Future of India. Bombay. 3. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for May 1877, and two months of April and May 1877. 4. Abstract of the Full Bench Rulings of the Calcutta High Court. By Hurri Kissors Roy, Pleader, Judge's Court, Mymensing. 5. The Bengali Year-Book for 1284 B.S. 6. The Indian Budget for 1877-78, being remarks on the Financial Position of the Government of India. By John Da Costa. 7. On some unsettled questions of succession under the Bengal School of Hindu Law. By Krishna Kamal Bhattacharjee, B.L., Pleader, High Court. 8. Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1876. 9. A Manual of Jurisprudence in Bengali. Part I. By Govind Chandra Bysauk, B.A.B.L. Dacca. 10. The *Calcutta Review*, for July 1877, No. 129. 11. The *Indian Student*, No. 5, for June 1877. 12. Messrs. Scott & Co.'s Monthly Stock and Price List of Types, Presses, &c., for July 1877. 13. Report on the variation of rain-fall in tropical India with the cycle of sun-spot frequency. By H. F. Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. 14. Note on Sorgho. By F. G. Wigley. 15. Quarterly Report of the Health-Officer of Calcutta for the 2nd Quarter of 1877.

NOTICE.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on Thursday the 19th July next, at 7½ p. m.
Subject: Optical Illusions.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.
Admission invariably by Ticket.
Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers pre-paying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.
Admission Fee for non-subscribers—Annas 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.
Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ a. m., and 4½ p. m., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D.
Honorary Secretary.

13th July 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

MANCHESTER TRIUMPHANT.

So Manchester has carried the day. It is telegraphed that "the Commons have agreed to the motion of Mr. Birley to repeal the Indian Cotton import duties with certain reserves introduced by Lord Hamilton that abolition shall commence when the financial condition permits. Lord Hamilton explained that Lord Salisbury had two objects in view, namely gradual reduction of Cotton duties until their abolition, and equalization of salt duties, and that he hoped to commence measures next year."

Of course we cannot form an accurate idea of the magnitude of Manchester's triumph until we see a full report of the debate referred to, but the telegram is sufficiently explicit. It tells us that the House of Commons has committed itself to the policy of abolition, and that the Secretary of State hopes to commence operations next year. Of course there is the rider that the "abolition shall commence when the financial condition permits," but when the head of the Government is in favour of a measure, it can not be difficult for him to find means for it. Already the Government of India has begun to work towards the end aimed at; the present scheme of decentralization leaves a wide scope for the abolition of the Cotton duties. When the local Governments are called upon to make good certain charges from the provincial funds, they must lay on new burdens upon the

people under their control, and to the extent the imperial exchequer is thus relieved, the way to the abolition of the Cotton duties is made clear. The Government may not acknowledge this, but the result cannot be mistaken. The cotton duties yield about 90 lacs of rupees per annum, and the Government must find money to replace the loss which the repeal of the duties would involve. It may not repeal the duties at once; it may just feel its way; it may repeal one or two per cent. next year, another per cent. the succeeding year, and the whole of the duties say five years hence. Nothing we fear can now arrest the course of this policy. We had hoped that the national conscience of England would rebel against this deliberate act of injustice to the millions of India, but we were mistaken. Manchester is too powerful, and the House has it would seem yielded to it like a waxen doll. It does not appear from the telegram that any opposition was offered to it; of course the Government had already committed itself on the subject. Lord Salisbury had himself announced that he was in favour of the repeal of the duties, and probably the measure would have been carried ere this, had not Lord Northbrook stoutly resisted it. But England has always looked at Indian trade from its own selfish standpoint. The East India Company did its best to foster Indian produce and manufactures, but the British Parliament only looked to the pockets of the British merchant. Some remarkable facts of this selfish policy of England are given in an old book, entitled the History of European Commerce with India by David Macpherson, author of the Annals of Commerce, published in 1812. This author defends the East India Company from the charge of discouraging Indian production and manufactures. He points out that the improvement of indigo cultivation was chiefly due to the East India Company. He then notices sugar. He says: "About the year 1789 the quantity of sugar produced in the British West India islands was found to be much inferior to the demand for home consumption and for exportation, the trade with every part of Europe being then free to British merchants; and the Public were distressed by the rise of the price. The distress was soon after aggravated by a deficiency of the sugar crop in the British islands, and a total failure of importation from the important French island of Saint Domingo, occasioned by the insurrection of the Negro slaves. The Company's territories in Bengal are capable of supplying sugar for the consumption of all Europe, if a regard for the interest of the West-India planters did not render a very great extension of the East-India sugar trade improper, and if the duty upon it were not so high as to render the importation of it a losing business, except when the price happens to be very high in this country. In April 1789 the Company sent orders to Bengal for shipping a quantity of sugar, which arriving at the time when the price, owing to the circumstances just mentioned, was enormously high, was sold with some profit. The Company, thinking that Bengal ought to be considered as a British territory, and seeing that the British West-India sugar could not stand in need of a protecting duty, when the quantity of it was so very inadequate to the demand for home consumption and exportation to the Continent, applied to the Lords of the Treasury for a reduction of the duty, but without success." England favoured the West India planter and slave labor, and the sugar trade of India was destroyed! Cotton was a chief staple of Indian produce in the days of the East India Company and shared the same fate. Our author says: "Cotton is another article raised both in the East and the West Indies, as also in Brazil, and it may be cultivated in every warm country. It is the raw material of the great staple manufacture of India, and therefore a quantity, sufficient for the supply of the manufacturers, must of necessity remain in the country. It also makes a good remittance to China, except when the rage for adventure overstocks the market; and the sale of it in that country diminishes the quantity of silver payable to the Chinese. The consumption of cotton in the British manufacture of the vast variety of articles made of that material is so great, that, though much more has been

planted in the West Indies, since the great extension of the cotton manufacture by the use of Arkwright's machinery, than ever was planted before, though the cultivation of it has lately been introduced with remarkable success in the southern territories of the United States of America, and great quantities are brought from Brazil and the Levant, still there is also a great demand of cotton from India; and the supply of the raw material for so important a branch of the national manufacture is consequently a very popular object; and it has not been lost sight of by the opponents of the Company, who have represented them as discouraging the growth of it in their own territories, to the great injury of the natives and of the British manufacturers. They tell us that it may be bought in India for three half-pence a pound, whereas West-India cotton costs a shilling in the place of its growth; but that, notwithstanding so prodigious a difference of cost, the higher charge for freight by the Company's ships renders the importation of it unprofitable. The truth is, that the cultivation of cotton in India never stood in need of encouragement." We give below a statement of the early piece-goods trade of Bengal from this work:

Sold for account of the company.			Sold for account of private merchants.		
Pieces sold.	Amount.	Years.	Pieces sold.	Amount.	Years.
350,329	£ 648,756	1797	136,761	£ 151,942	
723,127	1,219,818	1798	127,810	182,594	
334,115	508,584	1719 M	79,727	133,336	
450,500	548,256	S	152,870	145,503	
1,129,501	1,406,879	1800	304,530	317,828	
838,712	1,179,447	1801	396,444	379,569	
437,862	660,019	1802	1,252,503	960,862	
242,164	293,832	1803 M	7421.93	462,757	
384,477	378,199	S	343,546	212,452	
442,952	424,456	1804 M	548,186	306,886	
518,019	493,106	S	431,013	220,082	
174,321	142,157	1805 M	320,727	193,665	
None sold		S	None sold.		
410,196	336,553	1806 M	113,233	67,453	
199,500	146,466	S	96,264	61,602	

*M. means March and S September.

But under the operations of English interests the cotton and piece-goods trade of India has nearly gone. There is now a faint glimmer of a hope of revival, and English interests are again in the way of India's success. We gratefully acknowledge that Indian commerce has greatly developed under British rule, but wherever English interests have come into collision, the people of India have gone to the wall. So Lord Salisbury has been simply acting upon the traditions of his country by yielding to the Manchester cry for the repeal of the cotton duties, and Parliament by backing him up. We only hope that the decision of Parliament is not final, that the representatives of the nation in the imperial assembly will yet take into consideration the condition of the poor tax-payers in this country, and that they will not allow the duties to be repealed until they are fully satisfied that the abolition can be undertaken without increase of taxation. Our countrymen should be up and doing. They ought to send up petitions to Parliament on the subject, and shew by facts and figures that while the repeal of the duties would give them small relief, the increase of taxation, which would necessarily follow, would be a grievous burden upon them.

AFFGHANSTHAN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THERE was an important debate in the House of Lords on the relations of our Government with Affghansthan. The reader is aware that various rumours had been afloat in India as well as in England relative to the action, which it was supposed Lord Lytton contemplated to take in respect to Affghansthan. The Duke of Argyll gave a tongue to these rumours and put several questions to the Secretary of State for India. Lord Salisbury categorically answered them. His Lordship said: "With respect to the information asked for by the noble Duke, I can hardly give him much positive knowledge, but I think I can give him some negative information." And so his Lordship went on: "Now, we have not tried to force an envoy upon the Ameer. We have not suggested Sir L. Pelly as an envoy to Cabul. The troops were assembled on the north-western frontier without the slightest reference to the Cabul negotiations; and with regard to the boats on the Indus, I

never heard of them until to-day. Our relations with the Ameer of Cabul have undergone no material change. I do not believe that he is worse disposed towards us than hitherto, or that his feelings are in any way embittered towards the British Government." Of course this was the language of diplomacy. Lord Salisbury was very guarded in his expressions. His Lordship said that he did not believe that the Ameer of Cabul was worse disposed towards our Government than hitherto; this was not saying much, but would his Lordship like to tell us whether the Ameer now cherishes the same feeling towards the British Government, which he did when he prostrated himself before Lord Mayo at Umballa? We doubt it, but it would not do for the Indian Minister to be outspoken on this point. We like public discussion of public matters, but we do not think that half-and-half discussions such as the one under notice, in which the whole truth could not be given out from motives of policy, would do much good. Those who are behind the scenes simply laugh at discussions of this kind. Surely the Ameer who knew a great deal more than the Secretary of State chose to tell would not feel much edified by the "curious talkativeness" in the House of Lords. We want like Lord Lytton the day-light and not the twilight of publicity. If reasons of State should preclude the Secretary of State from laying the papers before Parliament, the matter ought not to be dragged before the public in this slovenly manner.

The debate, however, tended to make one thing clear—the unanimity of opinion between the Secretary of State and the great Indian Statesmen in the House of Lords, belonging to the Opposition. At the same time we must confess that this unanimity is practically not worth much. Lord Salisbury made a distinct disclaimer against a policy of aggression, but the occupation of Quetta, the opening of the Bolan Pass, and the Peshwar Conference had been undertaken with his sanction. Lord Lawrence was opposed to these measures, and yet his Lordship was in accord with Lord Salisbury. Lord Northbrook had himself laid down the lines on which his successor has since proceeded. So in diplomacy words do not always suit action. The only question on which there was any thing like a strong expression of opinion was as to whether a British Resident should be located in Cabul. All the speakers were opposed to it. The Duke of Argyll thought the appointment of such an officer by our Government to the Court of Cabul would commit the Government of India; Lord Lawrence *ditto*; Lord Northbrook *ditto*. Lord Salisbury was silent upon this important question. Nobody however reminded the House that in 1869 the Ameer had himself proposed the appointment of a British representative to his court with a view to secure the effective alliance of our Government. But our Government did not like to commit itself in any way. We humbly think that our relations with Cabul have not been frank. Our Government has given money and arms, good advice, and sweet words to the Ameer, but has never distinctly told His Highness whether he might rely upon its support in case of a disaster at home or an attack from abroad. This dubious position the Ameer did not like, and His Highness had accordingly proposed to Lord Mayo the identification of the interests of Affghansthan and British India by the appointment of a British representative to his court. But our Government refused, and the Ameer has since become rather jealous of any further negotiations in the same direction. This point was not cleared up in the debate in the House of Lords.

The debate led to some disclosures regarding the procedure now-a-days adopted in the carrying on of the affairs of Indian administration. The Duke of Argyll said: "Government communications between the home and Indian Governments has to be conducted to a great extent by means of private letters, personal communications, and telegrams—documents, that it was not easy to convey to the public in the shape of Parliamentary papers or returns. This had been his experience while at the India Office, and he did not suppose that of

the noble Marquis who succeeded him was widely different." Lord Salisbury replied, "we have a tradition in the India Office that it was with the noble lord at the end of the bench opposite (Lord Northbrook) that the system originated. (Laughter). I have no doubt that in the political circumstances with which he had to deal, his success was a sufficient justification of his action. (Hear, hear.) But no doubt it would be undesirable that a full record of the proceedings of one Government should not be left for the benefit of their successors." Lord Northbrook thus noticed this point:

"In reference to this point I may say that it would have been an entirely wrong course, to pursue, and quite unconstitutional, had matters of this grave importance been conducted between the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy of India by means of private letters. The Government of India is not conducted by the Governor-General alone, but by the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General is required to be in full and free communication with Her Majesty's Government in this country. He has undoubtedly the power in matters of importance to overrule his Council and the latter, on the other hand, have an opportunity of recording their opinions if they differ from him. Parliament in its wisdom, and I am satisfied from my own experience, has rightly taken care that no matter of importance should be conducted in India without consultation being held between the Governor-General and his Council, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of discussing it. Therefore, I think that it is quite impossible for a matter of grave importance to be transacted in India, by means of private communication between the Secretary of State at home and the Governor-General in India."

Be that as it may, we hope this system of carrying on the Government of India by "private letters" will be abandoned. This is the bane of Indian administration. Many an important question are settled by demi-official letters, which will not bear publicity. As for the charge brought against Indian officials that like women they cannot keep counsel, we must confess that the reverse is the truth. A more close body does not exist than the Indian officialdom. Indeed, this we consider is not a merit but a demerit in them. We have no Parliament in this country; there is no popular agency to elicit information from Government; it is therefore highly necessary that the Government should take the public into confidence, but we fear the present discussions will have the opposite effect.

THE CESS QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON in submitting the Indian Budget to the House of Commons made an incidental allusion to the Cess Question of Bengal. We are sorry to observe that in advertising to the subject his Lordship unconsciously made some misstatements. He first described the development of the decentralization scheme and remarked: "No new taxation was necessary, and the extension of the scheme would save the Imperial revenue £145,000, and would be in accordance with all the principles of self-government." Immediately after his Lordship added: "It remained, then, that £100,000 should be raised by taxation; but that sum would, probably, be reduced to £80,000 in five years. This £100,000 was to be met first by a light license tax, and, secondly, by a power to assign 10 per cent. of the rates now leviable in the North-West Provinces. The total of those rates was £430,000, and the increased taxation would fall very lightly considering the numbers of the population." If there was to be "no new taxation," why then this fresh impost? Of course there is no increase of imperial taxation, but call a tax what you may, imperial, provincial, or local, it is all the same—so much is taken from the pockets of the people by the force of law. Referring to Bengal his Lordship remarked: "The amount of capital expended on the canals was, £8,000,000, and he was sorry to say those canals did not pay at all. On the contrary, some of them scarcely cleared their working expenses, but were of great benefit to the localities. It was believed, however, that, if handed over to the Local Government, their revenues might be considerably developed." In these three short sentences there are no less than three misstatements. In the first place the amount of capital expended on canals in Bengal is not £8,000,000, but about £4,000,000, but if he included both Northern India and Bengal, then it was not correct to say that all the canals "did not pay at all." In the next place it is not the fact that the canals have been "of great benefit to the localities" through

which they run. In the third place the canals were already in charge of the Local Governments. The Under-Secretary of State then continued: "The amount of interest to be paid was £270,000, and this would be raised by local cesses and an irrigation rate; but the latter was for the present postponed. It had been urged on the part of the zamindars that this proposed taxation would be an infringement of the permanent settlement. Mr. Eden had entered into a correspondence with them on the subject, and had, he thought, shown that they were in error." The question of the breach of the permanent settlement has been raised in connection with the P. W. Cess and the bill upon the subject has been already passed into law, notwithstanding the remonstrances of those interested in it. Lord George Hamilton then quoted Sir James Stephen's opinion on the permanent settlement, and remarked that "Mr. Eden, who was better acquainted with the condition of Bengal than any one else, had discussed the matter in full, and when he asked the opposite side what other tax would they propose, the only suggestion that was made was that there should be an increase of the Salt Duty. (Hear.)" There is a sentimental feeling in the House of Commons about the Salt Duty, and he took advantage of it. We wish his Lordship had added that the alternative proposition was a local income tax. His Lordship then remarked: "The fact was that Bengal was more lightly taxed and richer than any of the other Provinces. Under the permanent settlement she paid £8,000,000 less land revenue than she would have to pay if the land revenues were liable to revision. No less than £6,500,000 was recently expended to avert famine from Bengal and Orissa and charged on the revenues of India, and he did not think it, therefore at all too much to ask Bengal to contribute to the maintenance of those canals which might prevent a repetition of the calamity." We should like to know on what data the Under-Secretary of State calculated that under the permanent settlement Bengal paid £8,000,000 less land revenue than she would have to pay under a periodical settlement. For our part we think that financially the landholders as a body would have benefited more under a periodic settlement, but we will go into this question in a future issue. Lord George Hamilton justified the special taxation of the landed classes of Bengal on the ground that "£ 6500,000 was recently expended to avert famine from Bengal and Orissa and charged on the revenues of India," forgetting that the last famine did not break out in Orissa, that this was the first calamity of the kind in Bengal after more than a hundred years, and that Bengal had hitherto contributed to the relief of the other provinces from like calamity. As for Bengal being lightly taxed we are tired of adducing facts and figures to the contrary. But admitting for argument's sake that Bengal is lightly taxed, that means the whole population of the province, and is it just or righteous to single out a particular class to pay for the whole community? We pause for a reply. Only two members connected with India spoke on this part of the financial statement of the Under-Secretary of State. Sir George Campbell was opposed to the irrigation cess. He said:—"As to an irrigation tax, while admitting it was justifiable in principle, he thought there were very great difficulties in regard to it, and therefore the Government had acted prudently in instituting inquiries on the subject. He assumed the Government of Bengal at a time when the Government of India were of opinion that the financial position was not secure, and it became his duty to impose a tax on the land of Bengal. He was strongly of opinion that a rate of that kind was one to which the land of Bengal was fairly and justly liable. He had, however, pledged himself, as the representative of the Government that the tax should be local and for the benefit of the people themselves. That was the form taken by the road cess in Bengal, and the people had appreciated it. Its success had been such that he only feared lest they should run into extremes and impose too many taxes of that kind. He quite admitted, of course, that other rates would have to be imposed if Bengal was to have the advantage of the intended improvements; but he hoped that as the tax had been imposed for Imperial purposes, the Government of Bengal

would not be saddled with the cost of a past failure. He would not put himself in opposition to the views of the Government, but hoped that his statement of the case would be considered." We regret that Sir George did not oppose the views of the Government, which were so much opposed to his own. If he had the courage of his convictions he ought to have spoken out. The only Member who did speak out boldly and fearlessly and who grappled with the subject intelligently and successfully was Mr. Smollett, late of the Madras Civil Service. He said:

The Finance Minister in March last told the public that there was to be no fresh Imperial taxation levied in India in the present year, but that there was to be a considerable extension of the policy of decentralization. There were few people in this country who knew what the decentralization of a Province meant. In the words of J. Sir Strachey it meant that the Province so decentralized was to be compelled to meet its own local requirements in future. Decentralization appeared to be very fair and equitable in the case of an autonomous Province such as Bulgaria was to be. If the people of a Province were consulted as to their requirements, admitted their necessity and expressed their readiness to pay for them, that was all fair. But when the Province was ruled by an arbitrary and autocratic Government, when the people were not consulted at all, when they were not asked whether they wanted this or that canal, and when the works had been made even against their solemn protest, to say that they were to be made to pay for the faults, follies, and failures of the great engineering department which was the curse of India was an atrocious tyranny. The hon. member at considerable length proceeded to illustrate how the system would work by pointing out the vast unremunerative expenditure on the Orissa and other canals, and said that in order to recoup the Government for the outlay, Mr. Eden, the Governor of Bengal, was now ordered to levy "benevolences" and of the Zemindars of that Province. Why did not the Government undertake to levy this tax on the ryots who would be most benefited, if any benefit was to be got from the canals? Because they should have to organise a large establishment to collect the money and possibly when an attempt was made to collect it there might be an agrarian insurrection.

Every sentence that Mr. Smollett uttered was perfectly true; he seemed to be thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject. We, however regret that no other member supported him on this momentous question. The battle must be fought over again, and we hope that the House will then shew a more intelligent appreciation of the question.

THE NATIVE OFFICERS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

WHILE the Government is busy in revising text-books, it ought to remember that the mere revision or improvement of text-books will do no good without a corresponding improvement in the calibre of the teacher and the quality of teaching. As the late Mr. Atkinson, in reporting on text-books, remarked, "to improve the quality of our teachers is unquestionably of even greater importance at the present time than the quality of the books they have to teach." "The tendency of some of the measures of recent years," he added, "has unfortunately been to lower the standard of our staff of masters, and this is certainly a great calamity." And this we repeat is a great calamity. The position and prospects of the subordinate teachers in our schools are most deplorable. From year's end to year's end the poor native teacher particularly of the higher class, plods on, without one bright ray of hope or prospect of promotion. The Government has done much to improve the position and prospects of the European officers of the Education Department. They have been graded, and their prospect of promotion is rapid enough. Take for instance Mr. Croft's case. He has not been in India quite ten years, and he is now at the top of the service. We do not say that he has not deserved this rapid promotion, though we admit that in his case Providence has been unusually kind. But the prospect of promotion in the case of the European officers of the department generally is fair. A few native officers have of late been promoted to the "graded ranks," but the position of the whole body of the native officers remains almost the same—aye in some cases has become worse. Far

from there being any improvement there has been deterioration. Since Sir George Campbell's crusade against the educated natives there have been abolished two posts in the Berhampore Collegiate school one of Rs. 400 and another of Rs. 150 per month in the Krishnagur Collegiate school one of Rs. 400, one of Rs. 200, and another of Rs. 150, in the Dacca Collegiate school one of Rs. 300, in the Hooghly Collegiate school one of Rs. 400, and in the Patna Collegiate school one of Rs. 200. Before Sir George Campbell's time the subordinate inspecting staff consisted of officers on Rs. 75, Rs. 100, Rs. 150, and Rs. 200, respectively. Many of these officers were replaced by Sir George Campbell by sub-inspector on Rs. 30, and 50 a month, and the service was as a matter of course degraded. In Behar alone there were before Sir George Campbell's time some sub-inspectors on Rs. 30 and Rs. 50, and it is notorious that education in that province has been at a low ebb, but Sir George extended this system to the other provinces, and then lowered the prospects, calibre and character of the native officers. Sir Richard Temple saw the mischief of this retrograde policy and increased the number of 1st grade Deputy Inspectors from 6 to 10, and recommended the appointment of five or six officers on Rs. 300 a month, but this was not done. On the other hand little encouragement is held out to meritorious officers. Formerly there were two native Assistant Professors in the Presidency College, we mean the late Babu Pearychurn Sircar, and Babu Maheshchunder Banerjea. They had no rank in the graded service before, but the first shortly before his death and the second shortly before his retirement were "graded." Now there is not a single Native Assistant Professor in the Presidency College. In the Mofussil Colleges there are native Assistant Professors and the work done by them is considered satisfactory. On the death of Babu Pearychurn Sircar it was almost settled that Babu Bholanath Pal, Head Master of the Hindu School, should be promoted to the Presidency College; Mr. Sutcliffe entertained a high opinion of this officer; we believe both Messrs. Croft and Tawney think highly of him, but the late Mr. Woodrow if we are informed aright wanted to bring in a protégé of his own, and the result was that no one was appointed after Babu Chundichurn Banerjea, who officiated for a short time. Now, if native Assistant Professors did well in the Presidency College, and are doing well in the Mofussil Colleges we cannot understand why Native Assistant Professors are no more appointed to the Presidency College. It is noteworthy that the College classes of the Metropolitan Institution are conducted wholly by native Professors, and the University results of that institution are admitted on all hands to be highly satisfactory. We would not certainly like to see English to be taught in the Colleges by native Professors; we are of opinion that English ought to be taught by Englishmen, but such branches as Mathematics and History may fairly be entrusted to native Assistant Professors. There is only one native Professor in the Presidency College, Babu Rajkrishna Bannerjea, Professor of Sanskrit. Will the reader believe it that while Assistant Professors have been graded, this full-pledged Professor is without a rank in the grades? Could there be a better illustration of the ungenerous manner, in which native officers of the higher class are treated in the education department? Is this the compliment which Sanskrit ought to receive in its own home? Although our remarks apply to Bengal, matters we may observe are worse in the other provinces. That profound mathematician and astronomer, Professor Bapudera Shastri of the Benares College, was hitherto in the receipt of Rs. 70 a month, and his salary has lately been raised to Rs. 120! The Government ought to be ashamed of such cases. And yet Englishmen wonder that the natives grumble. We do not in the least grudge the European officers of the education department their improved position and prospects, but we submit that something ought to be done for the native officers. We cannot feel too grateful to Mr. Eden for directing his attention to this subject.

In 1867 the late Mr. Atkinson proposed the gradation of the lower branch of the education-

al service. He wanted to fix the maximum salary at Rs. 500 a month, the minimum of the higher branch. The classification he recommended was as follows:

Grade	No. of Officers.	Minimum pay.	Maximum pay.
1st ...	10	400	500
2nd ...	15	300	400
3rd ...	40	200	300
4th ...	45	150	200
5th ...	65	100	150
6th ...	65	75	100
7th ...	90	50	75
8th ...	200	30	50
9th ...	200	20	30
10th ...	195	15	20

Mr. Atkinson proposed that the rise from the minimum to the maximum of each grade should take place by annual increments extending over five years. The number of officers included by him between these limits was 925. We are not in a position to give the exact number of officers of the lower branch at the present day, but we believe the number has not materially increased. Mr. Atkinson's scheme involved an additional charge of Rs. 143,620 a year or say a lac and half in round numbers. This is by no means a very heavy charge. The Government has from time to time done much to improve the position and prospects of different branches of the public service. It has incurred a large expenditure in bettering the prospects of the military officers by giving tempting retiring allowances to do-nothing colonels. It has similarly offered handsome terms for retirement to civilians throughout the Bengal Presidency with a view to advance the interests of the Junior Civilians. It has increased the pay of covenanted medical officers. It has as we have shewn above considerably improved the position and prospects of the upper educational officers. The uncovenanted officers, though not so generously treated, have not been altogether neglected. The pay of the subordinate judicial service now ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1000, that of the subordinate executive from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 a month. The upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department has salaries ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400 a month, and in the Medical Service from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200 a month, but some of the officers receive special allowances and enjoy private practice. The native officers of the Education Department as a body have been however left out in the cold since we may say the creation of the Education Department. A better day seems to be at hand under Mr. Eden's rule. We do not know on what principle the proposed classification will be made. Mr. Croft it is said is maturing a scheme. To our mind Mr. Atkinson's plan seems to be good and comprehensive, but whatever scheme may be determined upon, we hope it may be so adjusted as to hold out a fair prospect of promotion to the senior officers of the lower branch of the service. After they attain to a certain rank there is a complete block and blank. In particular cases the dreariness of prospect may be mitigated by promotion to the grades of the higher branch of the service, but such promotions from the nature of the case are and will be few and far between.

INDIGO PLANTING IN BEHAR.

MR. EDEN has spoken out on the subject of the reform of the planting system in Behar. In a letter to the manager of the Agra Bank, Mr. S. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, notices the difficulties urged by the former and gives the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the subject. Mr. Bayley writes: "It is not of course Mr. Eden's wish that existing leases (thikas) of villages held by planters should in any way be interfered with, nor that existing contracts should be broken. In objecting to the thikadari system, the Lieutenant Governor had in view the future of indigo in Behar, and desired it to be understood that in his opinion the cultivation of indigo cannot continue with this system for its basis, inasmuch as under this system a good portion of the profit which ought to go to the ryot is actually paid to the zemindar, and the planter under this system purchases the zemindari power and influence, in order, by their aid, to force the cultivator into growing a crop which, as matters now stand, does not remunerate him. In the

light of this explanation you will see that the question of zurpeshkee advances, given in consideration of existing leases, is not really an element of difficulty, as it was never the Lieutenant Governor's wish or intention that existing leases should be disturbed or in any way interfered with." Mr. Bayley continues: "The other difficulty to which you allude is that of neutralising the malik's opposition to any direct dealings which the planter may undertake with outside cultivators. That this is a serious difficulty Mr. Eden fully admits, and it is serious mainly for the same reason that has led to the irregularities of the thikadaree system, viz. that the ryots have no sufficient feeling of security in regard to their rights of occupancy, and are afraid of ejection or of having their rents raised if they act independently of the Zemindar. On this subject the Lieutenant-Governor can only say at present that he has under contemplation such amendments of the rent-law as may improve the ryot's position in this respect, but at all events he must guard himself from any appearance of wishing to dictate to planters how they shall manage their own business. What he is bound to see is that in their management of it they do not break the law or oppress the people, and it is only in so far as the existing system involves these consequences that Mr. Eden has given expression to his objections to that system. Beyond this, he desires to abstain from all interference, and has no doubt that the planters will, to protect their own interests, devise means either to weed the existing system of its fatal defects, or to introduce a new system which shall be free from them."

The broad principles on which Mr. Eden desires reform of the planting system are thus clear. In the first place His Honor wishes that the cultivation of indigo should be remunerative; in the second place that the planter should not have recourse to landlord power for success in his manufacturing operations, and in the third place that he would give perfect freedom of action to the cultivator. In reply the planter urges that if the existing farming leases be cancelled, he would be ruined; the Lieutenant Governor rejoins that he does not propose that existing contracts should be interfered with. Again the planter insinuates that if he resigns his landlord power and encourages ryots to cultivate on their own account the landlord may oppose and frustrate his efforts. The Lieutenant Governor says that the Government has in contemplation some amendment of the rent law to make the position of the ryot independent. But apart such amendment we should observe the zemindar rarely dares interfere with a ryot who is under a contract with a planter. He knows well that the planter is powerful, that not unfrequently he has the ears of the hakim, and that it would follow hard with him, if it should be proved that he was interfering with the ryot's rights of labour. The difficulty arises when there is dispute as to the selection of land in case of *nijabad* or cultivation on the planter's own account. But then it cannot always be fairly urged, that it is the zemindar, who is at the bottom of the dispute. The ryot himself may be unwilling to give up his best lands, and it is he and not the zemindar, who really opposes the planter. But the planter would do well to abandon *nijabad*. It is a fruitful source of misunderstanding, dispute, and litigation. Let him follow the system of opium cultivation. Let him give remunerative price to the cultivator and the latter will of himself come to him. No external pressure is required to make the ryot cultivate opium. Why should not the indigo planter follow the same system? What is wanted is the recognition of the ryot's position as a free agent. Let these two things be conceded—a remunerative price, and the ryot's freedom of action, and the Indigo problem will be solved to the satisfaction of all parties.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS ON SOUTHERN INDIA.

LAST winter Professor Monier Williams paid a visit to Southern India, and has recorded his "impressions" in the columns of the *Times*. His account is very interesting, and the under-current of dispassionate judgment and generous feeling,

which runs through it, has greatly enhanced its value. Professor Williams thus divides India: he takes Northern India to include that part of the Bombay Presidency which lies north of Broach on the River Narbada, the triangular plateau of Malwa and Bandalkhand, which embraces the Native States of Central India; Rajputana, the Punjab, the North Western Provinces, Oude, and the Bengal Provinces, all of these territories, except Bengal, lying between the Himalaya Mountains and the Vindhya range: Southern India, he says, comprises that part of the Bombay Presidency south of the Narbada, of which Bombay and Poona are the capitals; that portion of the Central Provinces, of which Nagpore is the chief town; Orissa, the Nizam's territory, of which Hyderabad is the capital; Mysore, and the whole of the Madras Presidency, with Travancore, as far as Cape Comorin. To these tracts he adds the island of Ceylon. As regards the climate, he says, "a winter passed in the South has not changed my opinion as to the superiority of the Indian climate to our own for at least five months in the year. Indeed, I am satisfied that to those who can retire to the Hills for a time in the hot and rainy seasons residence in India all the year round is attended with less risk to the health than residence in England. But India is like a continent which offers every variety of sanitary condition, and it must not be forgotten that the whole of Southern India is within the Tropics." With regard to physical features Dr. Williams remarks: "Perhaps the most remarkable physical feature of Southern India is the existence of an immense triangular plateau of table land caused by the circumstance that the high ranges of hills on the western coast slope down gradually but with numerous irregular depressions and isolated elevations towards the eastern coast, where the plateau breaks up into lower ranges, leaving much level land between the heights and the sea. The ascent to Ootacamund is quite equal to the finest Swiss pass I ever saw. What it loses by the absence of snow is counterbalanced by the glories of its tropical vegetation. Moreover, all Europe cannot boast such waterfalls as the Gair-sappa Falls, on the Malabar coast, and those of the River Kaveri in Mysore. The former even in the dry season present a perpendicular fall of a large mass of water 900ft. high. I have heard this called the third sight of India, the Himalayas coming first and the Taj at Agra second." Dr. William does not like the situation of the capital of Madras. It has physical disadvantages, which he says it can never overcome; it cannot consequently hope to compete with Bombay as the commercial and Calcutta as the political capital of British India. With regard to animal and plant life Dr. Williams is of opinion that perhaps the most striking point of difference between Northern and Southern India is due to the circumstance that the South possess all the characteristics of the tropics in the greater exuberance of all kinds of life and vegetation." By far the most interesting portion of Dr. Williams' sketch is his picture of the condition and character of the people. He says:

"Biologists, ethnologists, archaeologists, and philologists will find here (as in Northern India a rich banquet set before them, from which they may always rise with an appetite for more. The inhabitants of Bombay, whose number exceeds that of any other city in the British Empire (except London and Calcutta), may be said to belong partly to Gujarat, partly to the Konkan, and partly to the Marathi country. When we have ascended the Bhore Ghat and are in that part of the Deccan of which Poona is the capital, we are fairly among the Marathis, who are the principal representatives of the Aryan race in Southern India. The Brahmins and higher classes of this race are often fine intelligent men, and sometimes great Pundits, but withal proud and bigoted. Their women are kept less secluded, and are far more independent than the women in Northern India, where Mahometan influences are much stronger. It is common to see Marathi ladies walking about in the streets of large towns and showing themselves in public without any scruple. The rest of Southern India, not including the Aryan Orissa, is peopled first by the great Dravidian races (so called from Dravida, the name given by the Sanskrit speakers to the Southern part of the Peninsula) whose immigrations into India in successive waves from some part of Central Asia immediately preceded those of the Aryans. Those Dravidians are of course quite distinct from the Aryans; their skin is generally much darker, and the languages they speak belong to what is called the South Turanian family. They may be separated into four distinct peoples, according to their four principal languages—Telugu, Canarese, Tamil, and Malayalam. Secondly, by the wild aboriginal races, some of them Negroid, and as dark in complexion as Africans, and others of a type similar to the savages of Australia. These are now usually called Kolarians."

He thus describes the moral character of the races of South India :

Indeed, all the races of South India seem to me to show readiness and aptitude for any work they are required to do, and great patience, endurance, and perseverance in the discharge of the most irksome duties. The lower classes may be seen every where earning their bread by the veritable sweat of their brow, and submitting without a murmur to a life of drudgery and privation. But they are not, as a rule, physically strong, and their moral character like their bodily constitution exhibits little stamina. They have, so to speak, little solidity of backbone, either to keep them upright when they are brought into collision with stronger races, or to enable them to rise to the high standard of European morality. It must be borne in mind, too, that Europeans are sometimes strong in vices as well as virtues; and as the Hindoo rarely has the power of assimilating himself to our best qualities, he is apt to copy our worst. Ever our Administrative Government with all its moral purity, has introduced temptations which are to him a stone of stumbling. Yet I have been told by officers, of long experience who have witnessed the growth of much of our Indian Empire, that on the acquisition of newly-acquired territories, the inhabitants have never shown any immediate disposition towards deceit, litigiousness, subtlety, and avarice, or any of the faults they have afterwards displayed so conspicuously in our Courts of Justice, and in their dealings with us as rulers. The plain fact is, that the people of India are simply human beings with very human infirmities, and if the professing Christian finds it difficult to bear up against the tide of human care, crime, and trial which ever follows in the track of advancing civilization, much more does the non-Christian Hindoo. I doubt, however, whether the worst Indians are ever so offensive in their vices as the worst type of low, unprincipled Europeans. At any rate, their vices are more subtle. As servants, they are faithful, honest, and devoted, and will attach themselves with far greater affection than English servants to those who treat them well. They show greater respect for animal life than Europeans. They have more natural courtesy of manner, more filial dutifulness, more veneration for rank, age, and learning, and they are certainly more temperate in eating and drinking. I once asked a Peninsular and Oriental captain whether he preferred a crew of ordinary Indian or ordinary English sailors and he unhesitatingly gave the preference to Indians, "because," said he, "they are more docile, more obedient, less brutish in their habits and can be trusted not to get drunk."

Another point to be noted in comparing Indians with Europeans is that the rich among them are never ashamed of their poor relations, and what is still more noticeable, neither rich nor poor are ever ashamed of their religion. This religion is even more closely interwoven with every affair of daily life, and is even more showily demonstrative in the South of India than in the North. Unhappily, it is not of a kind to strengthen the character or fortify it against temptation.

Dr. Williams thus notices the religious sects in Southern India :

"It was the South which produced the three great religious rivalries, Sankara, Madhva, and Ramanuja. The followers of Sankara (who lived about the 7th or 8th century of our era, and whose successor resided at Sringeri, on the Mysore Ghats are usually Brahmans. They called themselves Smartas, as strict observers of Smriti or traditional ceremonies, and their creed is generally pure Brahmanism. In other words, they are pure Pantheists though some call themselves Saivas, as identifying the God Siva (the Dissolver and Reproducer of Creation) with the One Omnipresent Spirit of the Universe. The adherents of Madhva, on the other hand, call themselves Vaishnavas—as worshippers of the God Vishnu, whom they identify with the Supreme Spirit when he assumes incarnation, for the preservation of his creatures, and they maintain an eternal distinction between the human and Supreme Soul. This is a form of Hindooism which has more common ground with Christianity than any other. I have met with many excellent and intelligent Brahmans and others in the South of India who profess it. But the great majority of South Indian Vaishnavas are followers of Ramanuja, who led the Vaishnava revival in the 12th century. These illustrate the operation of a law which appears essential to the vitality of every religious and political system. They have separated into two grand antagonistic parties—the Tenggais, or followers of the Southern doctrine, and the Vadagalais, or followers of the Northern, whose opposition is very similar to that which prevails in Europe between the advocates of faith and good works as means of salvation. Their quarrels, however, relate more to the external mark of their sect than to differences in fundamental doctrine, the one party contending that this mark—made with a kind of white paint on the forehead—should extend half-way down the nose, and the other maintaining that the nasal organ is not entitled to be honoured with any paint at all. Besides these three principal sects there is another called Lingavats (vulgarily Lingaite), who are the followers of a leader Vishnubha. They are distinctly worshippers of Siva, but abjure all respect for caste distinctions and all observances of Brahmanical rites and usages. In short, Vishnavism and Saivism (or the worship of Vishnu and Siva) constitute the very heart and soul of Southern Hindooism. As to Brahma—the third member of the Hindoo Triad, and original creator of the world—he is not worshipped at all except in the person of his alleged offspring the Brahmans. Moreover, Vaishnavism and Saivism are nowhere so pronounced and imposing as in Southern India. The temples of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, and Rameswaram are as superior in magnitude to those of Benares as Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's are to the other churches of London."

Dr. Williams defends caste. He says, each caste has been a kind of police to itself, keeping its own members in check and saving them from lawlessness. But, he adds, the advantage thus gained has been far outweighed by the irreparable harm done to the physical, mental, and moral constitution of the people by the operation of caste in three principal particulars—1st, in making early marriage a religious duty; 2d, in enforcing endogamy—that is to say, in obliging castes, and even sub-divisions of castes, to marry within themselves; 3d, in surrounding family and home life with a wall of secrecy. Dr. Williams looks to Christianity for the reform of these abuses, but we are afraid in this he is much mistaken. There is no prospect of the Christianization of the people of India in faith; they may imbibe the feeling but not the faith. And this feeling is not so much

the outgrowth of Christianity as of modern civilization. The real hope of India lies in a thorough dissemination of Western knowledge and culture. The more Western ideas become assimilated into Eastern life, the greater the hope of the Indian reformer. If the new wine of modern civilization be poured into the old bottles of Eastern life, there will come surely, though gradually, a regeneration of the Indian nationalities.

STATE AID TO FEMALE EDUCATION.

THIS was the subject of an address which Sir William Muir lately delivered at the last annual meeting of an English Society called the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society held on the 20th April last. Sir William Muir, as our readers are aware, is a zealous advocate of female education, and also a devout Christian. He took a hopeful view of the cause of female education in India. He said, "the feeling was growing that while one half of their race was kept in gross ignorance, the nation could never rise in the social scale. And those views were not altogether confined to theory. Everywhere you found some leading men who taught their own families, and endeavoured to set up female schools. These efforts the Government sought to foster. One of the earliest duties he had to perform on assuming charge of the North-West Provinces was to confer dresses of honour in public durbar on three gentlemen who had been singled out by his predecessor, the Hon. E. Drummond, for that purpose on account of their exertions in female education; and often afterwards he had had the satisfaction, not only of himself performing a similar duty, but of repeatedly investing gentlemen with titles, and even with the Star of India, bestowed by the Viceroy, or rather by the Queen herself, for efforts in the same direction." Sir William however informed the meeting that the zeal for female education was confined only to a few men. He remarked: "It was only here and there that practical effect had been given to such views by a few individuals—so few indeed as to have no sensible effect upon the people at large. In fact the national feeling was as yet against female education. Knowledge was power; and they feared to place it in the hands of their women without the checks and safeguards which existed elsewhere; they feared that it might become an instrument of intrigue and evil. Nevertheless he thought, it was undeniable that the mind of the country was gradually opening, especially in the great cities, to the truth that if India was to rise, something must be done to pour light into the Zenanas." He quoted some of the leading native papers in support of his position. He pointed out that the State in India had repeatedly recognized its duty to encourage the education of Indian women. Thus, he said, in Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1854,—the great charter of education for India,—the paramount importance of female education was earnestly inculcated by the Honourable Court of Directors. And in pursuance of these views, Sir William Muir added, the Governor-General in Council impressed on the local Governments the duty of giving "all possible encouragement" in adding the establishment of female schools; and this was done mainly by grants-in-aid. Indeed it was only, or chiefly, by grants-in-aid that the State could, from the nature of the case, assist in giving education to females of the higher classes. "In India," said Sir William, "the State refrained (and for his own part he thought rightly) from inculcating religious tenets; but, irrespective of the religious teaching it gave grants freely in aid of the secular teaching imparted by any School or Institution; and in this way their Society received valuable help in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Upper India. The grants were proportioned to the number of Zenana families, and children taught by their lady agents, and those were much prized by the Society, which was in fact doing the work of education for the Government in one of the very few ways in which it could be done." But Sir William noticed with regret that the Zenana grants had been withdrawn in the very provinces, over which he ruled five years ago. He said: "He was sorry, however, to tell them that in the North-West Pro-

vinces the Lieutenant Governor had recently withdrawn all the Zenana grants, as their Secretary had been officially informed, "on the score of financial embarrassment;" and it seemed doubtful whether they would get them back, for however much the Supreme Government esteemed female education, it was unwilling to interfere with the discretion of the local governments, especially after enjoining economy and retrenchment upon them. By what they might have heard of as the *Decentralisation* scheme, the Governor-General had given over to the provincial Governments, as it were in contract, certain departments with their incomes to be locally administered. Now this system, admirable in itself, might be carried too far, if without sufficient check, according to the idiosyncrasies of the ruler of the day, it allowed sudden changes and oscillations of that kind to be made. Perhaps of all departments the educational was the least able to resist the shears of financial retrenchment. Already a grant-in-aid to a Missionary College and indeed a Government College itself, had been abolished in the North-West, but in both cases the people cried out, and there might be hope of restoration. But for the Zenana grants, who was to make reclamation? It was easy to say that female education was but the hobby of a preceding Governor; that it made no useful progress; that native gentlemen pretended to value merely to please their rulers; that the grant was a mere waste of money, and so forth; and it was difficult to prove to a utilitarian government—notwithstanding the noble declarations of the Secretary of State and of the Governor-General in Council—that it was otherwise. But whatever might be the action of the over-ruling government in this matter, the grant in the North-West Provinces had been for the present withdrawn, and it only remained for them to make the most strenuous effort to supply the deficiency." Sir William Muir's protest we feel confident will not go for nothing. He has sufficient influence to see the grants restored. There is, however, one point of which we wish to remind Sir William Muir. He himself is an advocate of secular education in so far as the Government is concerned, and we do not see how the Government can consistently assist Christian Societies in maintaining schools, the avowed object of which is Christian education and proselytization. That the zenana teachers of Christian Missions make protestations against introduction of the Bible in the zenana we admit, but we fear it nevertheless finds its way into the zenana, and this is what rouses the suspicion of orthodox Hindu Society. We also hold that the teaching of the vernaculars through the agency of European ladies is a mistake. We advocate vernacular education for our ladies; some of them may be advanced enough to learn English, but as a rule they ought to be made to learn through the medium of their vernacular. So far as Bengal is concerned the vernacular literature has been sufficiently enriched to meet the educational wants of our women; care should of course be taken in the selection of books for them.

Sir William Muir's remarks on educational retrenchments have our hearty concurrence. He justly pointed out the impolicy of cutting down the educational budget. Cannot the promoters of the agitation against the abolition of the Delhi College put themselves in communication with him? If Sir William lends them a helping hand, their cause will be greatly strengthened.

THE POOREE CASE.

IN fulfilment of the promise we made last week we give below the letter of our correspondent on the Pooree case, the depositions and judgments, which he has forwarded us :

SIR,—Various cases of the kind of which I am about to give you an instance, must have been brought to your notice very frequently, but as this perhaps presents some distinguishing features, and has created a very great sensation in our otherwise quiet station, I hope you will consider this to be deserving of a place in your widely circulated journal.

Two of the tenants of Chowdry Bishanath Das, owner of considerable landed property, both in the districts of Cuttack and Pooree paying, of all the zemindars in Orissa, perhaps the largest sum to Government in the shape of revenue, lodged two separate complaints before the Magistrate of Pooree on the same day, charging Chowdry Hurro Kisen Das, one of the nephews of the former, along with two others, with destroying the crops raised by the complainants on two pieces of land measuring respectively half a beegah and one beegah, held by them since a long time. The written com-

plaints set forth that the young Chowdry with a body of nearly 40 men and women, went to their land on a certain Tuesday morning and ordered the crops on the above lands to be destroyed, and while the men proceeded with the work of destruction the women went on sowing those lands with paddy. On the presentation of the said complaints, the complainants were examined, and one of them in the course of his examination, mentioned something from which it might be inferred that the offence complained of was committed with the knowledge and permission of Chowdry Bishunath Dass. Upon this the first three, as well as Chowdry Bishunath Dass, were summoned to appear before the Magistrate to plead a charge under Section 426 I. P. Code. The two cases had, previous to the issue of summons, been amalgamated, so there was one trial held. Now the complainants being examined both of them came forward with the accusation against Bishunath Dass, which only one of them had made in the first instance, and though besides the statements of the complainants, which by-the-by contradicted the story set forth in the written complaint, and were improbable in the extreme, there was not a little of evidence against the zemindars, yet they were convicted, and Chowdry Bishunath Dass sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for a week, and the other rigorous imprisonment for three weeks. Their two co-defendants were punished as a matter of course, and received each a month's rigorous imprisonment! Chowdry Bishunath Dass is an old man of 80 years of age, and too infirm to walk without the help of another; has all along borne a good character; has always been well spoken of by the Commissioner in his Administration Report, and was presented with a certificate of honor on the grand occasion of the assumption of the title of the Empress of India by Her Majesty. This man received a week's imprisonment for the first offence he was ever accused of in his life, and the other, three weeks! What do you think, Mr. Editor, is the ordinary run of punishment in cases of abetment of an offence under section 426?—it was for this that they were punished at last—when well proved? Only a fine! All that I can say at present is that the reasons are differently surmised by different persons; but the real one, I believe, has not been yet disclosed. Was it owing to any kind consideration on the part of the worthy Magistrate that the maximum punishment awarded did not exceed 1 month? Or was it to deprive the poor sufferers of the chance of an appeal. Agreeably to the explanation of the law in the matter, granting bail in cases like these after conviction, in re Kanhye Sahoo, petitioner, reported at p. 40 of 23 Weekly Reporter, the High Court alone is empowered to admit the prisoners to bail, and consequently ere such an order was obtained from the High Court, more than two weeks of the sentence had expired. I beg to send you herewith copies of the judgments of the Magistrate and of the Sessions Judge, as well as those of the depositions of the witnesses, which the Magistrate recorded at length.

FAIR PLAY,

Depositions.

Deposition of Kali Panda. About 15 days ago on Monday I was in my village when I heard what was going on, I then went to my field where was my crop of Kalara (a culinary vegetable) and saw a number of men and women of Bauree caste digging it up and sowing rice in stead. There were about 40 persons engaged in this work among them was Bairagi Sahoo, Khamalai field overseer of the accused Chowdry. I identify Bairagi Sahoo now in Court. He was making the labourer's work Bonomali Mallick whom I know and identify was also there doing the same thing. They also ravaged his Cotton and cucumber field that day. I remonstrated saying "why are you destroying my ripe crops? and more to this effect, but Bairagi Sahoo and Bonomali Mallick said that they were acting under the orders of the Chowdry Bishunath Dass. Then Bhika Panda who was standing there said "Have patience I am going to see the Chowdry." They were destroying his fields also as they also did those of about 15 or 10 other persons: Bonomali Mallick and Bairagi Sahoo said to us (who stuck up sticks in the ground as marks of tyranny that was being done), "We do not care for your sticks, go to the Chowdry." Then Bhika Panda, Santi Panda and I went to the house of Chowdry. It was about 10 A. M. There I saw Chowdry Bishunath Dass and Chowdry Hara Kisto Dass, whom I know and now identify. They were sitting in the veranda. We then complained to them of the destruction of our ripe crops. Both the Chowdries said, "We will turn you out of the land, and sow rice in it." Chowdry Bishunath Dass said "Pay over to me the money which you have paid to Collector under Act VI. entrust it to me. Then I will let the land go." To this I replied that the matter was not settled and that therefore I could not do as he wished. He then said, "go to that father with whom you have deposited the money." On Tuesday the work of destruction went on in the same manner. The crops of 10 Goonths of Kalara belonging to me was destroyed and about 4 Goonths of Cotton and Cucumbers. I suffered a loss of 14 or 15 Rupees.

Cross examined: I cannot give the names of the 40 people. I know 5 or 10 of the men. When I went to the Chowdry's house his unklah and people were there. These were setting in his office, about 8 annas of the crop still remains on the land. About 8 annas has been destroyed. It varies. In some cases more has been left standing and in others less. The people used Kanks, Kodals and Dahs, several persons have land near. Among the rest Dhoai Panda, Baidhi Panda about 5 or 10 persons, Dhoai Panda is my nephew, Bhudhi Panda is a relative of mine. The people cut down and slashed the crop in all directions destroying the plants. The destruction was done in order to sow the rice and to dispossess me. I have no parties in this cultivation. The land is of the kind called Panipal Paree Sarkar, my elder brother prepared this land originally. I go on doing the same, I have no pattah. Pattahs are not taken in that village nor Kabulyata given. One field is of 10 goonths. The Kanungoes have measured the land. The Chowdry and I have been quarrelling since 1280. The Chowdry has not destroyed my crops on any previous occasion since then. It was to dispossess me that he did me this damage. To the Court. My elder brother is dead.

Deposition of Khuntia.—On Monday 15 or 16 days ago I was at my own house when Kalli Panda and Bhika Panda called me to go and see their land and I went to the place a distance of about 10 mans. These lands are close together. It was about 9 A.M. In there I saw about 40 Bouris men and women, digging up and destroying the crops of Bicka Panda and Kalee Panda, consisted of Cotton, Kalara and Cucumbers, Kalee Panda and Bicka Panda remonstrated and set up sticks on the ground as a protest. Bairagi Sahoo and Bonomali Mallick

said that they were only carrying out orders from the Chowdry and that the complainants should go and make their objections to him. Bhikari Panda and Kalee Panda then went to do so and I returned home. The next day about the same hour I was working in my Sugarcane and the Baaris went on with the destruction in the same manner. While the men destroyed the crop the women sowed rice. The accused Bonomali Mallick and Bairagi Sahoo were present there. Bhikari Panda's land near about 1 man and that of Kalee Panda's about 10 goonths.

Cross examined. The whole of the crop was not destroyed, some was up-rotted, some half destroyed. I cannot specify the exact proportion. Four annas is one field and 6 annas another. The land is called Ranipal Pali land. I cannot tell how many years the complainants have held. I do not know why the crop was destroyed. It is not the custom to sow the rice in the midst of crops of this description but to transplant. I am on good terms with the Chowdry. I do not know where the rest of my land is paid. My uncle has paid it into Court under Act VI.

Deposition of Denobandhu Swami.—I went to Bhingad pur to Lokenath Biswal 16 days ago. As I was on my way I was called by Bhikari Panda and Kalee Panda. They were at their lands and I went there. They told me to be a witness of what was going on. A number of persons were engaged in destroying their crop and sowing rice in it. Kalee and Bhikari Panda forbade them to do this and set up sticks on the ground. Bairagi Sahoo and Bonomali Mallick said that they did not care for those sticks, and that they were acting under the orders of Bishunath Dass and Hara Kisto Dass. They told the complainants to go and speak to the Chowdry if they had any objections to make.

Cross examined. I had no previous knowledge of Bonomali Mallick and Bairagi Sahoo. I saw them for the first time there. The complainants pointed them out. I cannot specify the area of the land. I know the land and have known it for 10 or 12 years. I go and come about the village and see the complainants looking after their crops, about 4 as. of the crops was destroyed. My house about half a cross from there. I could not specify the boundaries. The land is about 1 man distant from the road along which I have to travel.

Deposition of Bhikari Panda. I was in my own house on Monday about 16 days ago when my children came and told me what was going on in the field. I went taking with me Denobandhu Swami and Anand Phuntia. We went to my land which is 6 or 5 mans distant from my house. There I saw a Bouris destroying my crops by digging it up. Bouris women were sowing the land with the rice. This was not going on in my land only but throughout the whole village. Bairagi Sahoo and Bonomali Mallick were standing there. I asked them who had given them their orders and they replied that they had them from Hara Kisto Dass and Biswanath Dass. I set my stick of protest but this had no effect. Then I accompanied by Kallu Panda and Santi Panda went to the house of the Chowdry Biswanath Dass and Hara Kisto Dass, they were sitting on the veranda. We made our complaints but the Chowdry said "go where you paid your rent we left." Santee Panda's land was also ravaged. The whole village was served in the same way. Hara Kisto Dass and Biswanath Dass are the landlords of the village. This work went on Monday and also on Tuesday. We all three went to the Police at Baliaata out-post on Tuesday and were told to apply to the Magistrate. I have about 1 man of land of which about 20 goonths have been ravaged when I called Dinobandhu Swami, he was in his aunt's house, Anand Khuntia was with me. My house is situated at a distance of 6 mans from the house where Dinobandhu was at the time. My land is of the kind called Panipat. I have no lease, I have held it for 20 years. I pay 6 pice a goonth, for 4 years I have paid it under Act VI. as deposit. The accused know best why they acted in this manner. The Kanungoes measured the land in 1281.

For Defence.

Deposition of Chemai Das.

On the 15th Chait I was at work in Biswanath Dass' office in Bhinjarpur. On his setting out for Saiber from his house which is just opposite the office I and others came and saw him off, he went off in a palanquin. It was about 3 P. M. when he left, Saiber is about 6 kosh from Bhinjarpur. It was on last Saturday that he returned to the village. I and other amlas also saw Hara Kisto Dass off on his way to Pahan ga from the same village on the 20th Chait that was in the morning. He did not return until Saturday last nor did either of them return from the days of their departure until then.

Gobind Das.—On the Purnima of Choyat the Chowdries not in the village, they had left, I know of no disturbances were in the village. The Chowdries did not return until last Saturday.

Sadai Das. On my return from Brahmi in company with Gobind Das on Sunday or Monday, I saw Bairagi Sahoo and Bonomali Mallick and 2 relatives of the former and 2 coolies. Again says. There were only 2 persons besides the above named accused. These persons were sowing rice in the field where they are usually sown. I said to Bairagi Sahoo you lost your rice there last year and why do you sow there again this year? Gobind Das asked Bairagi Sahoo to give him some kalra, I then went off. This was 9 or 10 days ago. Bonomali Mallick and Bairagi Sahoo appeared on a summons to answer a charge of assembling a crowd of about 40 persons and mischievously destroying crops belonging to Kalee Panda and others on the 7th May 1877, at Bhinjarpur and Chowdry Biswanath Dass and Chowdry Hara Kisto Dass on a charge of abetting the same. All pleaded not guilty. Baboo Modhusuddon Mahanty Muktiar appeared on behalf of Chowdry Biswanath Dass and Hara Kisto Dass addressed the Court saying that the complainants only had implicated his clients in this case. Chowdry Biswanath said that he had no more to say. Hara Kisto Dass assented to this. Chowdry Biswanath Dass in reply to the Court states that he will call witnesses to show that he was in Saiber and not at his own house at the time. Their names are Chemai Das, Gobind Das, the latter is a Brahmi Chowdry. Hara Kisto Dass states that his witnesses are the same.

Bairagi Sahoo in answer to the Court says he is not guilty. Did not destroy any person's field crops, has himself taken the disputed land from the Chowdries. It contains 1 man 18 goonths did not destroy any cotton, Kalara or cucumber. There was no destruction complainants have their own lands. His witnesses are Gobind Das and Sadai Das, Bonomali Mallick is not guilty some witnesses as those mentioned by Bonru Sahu.

Judgments.

KALLA PANDA AND BEKA PANDA vs. CHAUDHRY BISWANATH DASS, HAREKRISHNA DASS, BAIRAGEE SAHOO, AND BANOMALI MALLIK

Charged under sections 426 and 109 of I. P. Code.

Judgment of the Magistrate of Pooree.—A conviction of all the accused is unavoidable. The defence set up is altogether weak and incoherent. No intelligible motive for making a false accusation is shown; the enmity existing between the parties is established, and this explains the conduct of the accused. The complainants have been very badly treated, and a severe punishment must be inflicted on the defendants. In order to drive the complainants from their lands, the accused went and sowed some rice all over their lands, and in order to do so, tore up and destroyed a good proportion of their crops. This is mischief, and was done to benefit nobody, but simply to harass the complainants.

Under section 426 of the I. P. C. I order Bonomali Mallick and Bairagee Sahoo to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for one month and under section 109 of the I. P. C. I sentence Chaudhry Harekrishna Dass to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three weeks, and Chaudhry Biswanath Dass to undergo simple imprisonment for one week.

Chaudhry Biswanath Dass being old and infirm has received a light sentence.

(Sd.) JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, C. S.,
Magistrate.

Camp Khordha
Pooree, 22nd May 1877.

CHAUDHRY BISWANATH DASS AND CHAUDHRY HAREKRISHNA DASS—Appellants

Judgment of the Sessions Judge on the petition made under Sec. 29g of Criminal Procedure Code.—As this case does not come before me in appeal from the order of the Magistrate, I cannot express any opinion as to the credibility or the sufficiency of the evidence on which the conviction is based.

I am only authorized to report it if the judgment or order seems contrary to law, or the punishment is too severe or inadequate. The conviction would be contrary to law if there was no legal evidence to support it, but however meagre the evidence may be I cannot say that this is the case. The fact of the mischief must be taken as established. The complainant deposes that one of the persons committing it was the field overseer of the Chowdhary Zemindars with whom he had been at enmity for some time about his lands, and that the rents, instead of being paid to the latter, had been deposited under Act 6. He farther deposes that on seeing what was taking place he went to the Chowdries, who were sitting together, to complain. They said, "We will turn you out of the land and sow rice in it." Biswa Nath Chowdhry said, "Pay over to me the money which you have paid to the Collector under Act 6, and I will let the land go—go to that father with whom you have deposited the money." Bhika Panda is less explicit; he says the Chowdhries simply said "Go where you paid the rent;" the only evidence therefore which would convict the Chowdhries with the mischief is that of the complainant Kally Panda. It is true that subsequent knowledge of an offence committed and the recognition of the act which constituted the offence would not amount to abetment as defined in the Penal Code, but here it is in evidence that the mischief was continued on the following day by the same persons, one of them being the servant of the Chowdhries to whom complaint had been made, and who according to complainant on the previous day recognized as their own that servant's act. I cannot therefore say that there is no evidence to support the charge of abetment. It may be very dangerous to conviction such proof as there is, but whether the evidence of Kally Panda is to be implicitly believed or whether I should have considered the evidence sufficient if I had been trying the case, are not points which I am empowered to determine.

I cannot hold, therefore, that there is sufficient ground for reference. I must reject the application, Applicant Harekrishna Dass must surrender to the bail on which he was released.

I should add that no charge was preferred in the first instance by either Kally Panda or Bhika Panda against Biswa Nath Dass, and only one of them mentioned him in his depositions prior to the issue of summons. As however the sentence passed on him has expired, there is no necessity for any reference even if a distinction is to be drawn between his case and that of Hare Krishna Dass.

(Sd.) W. MACPHERSON,
Officiating Judge,

We do not of course endorse all that our correspondent says. But it will be observed that the Sessions Judge does not seem to be quite satisfied with the evidence or convictions. He says: "It may be very dangerous to convict on such proof as there is, but whether the evidence of Kally Panda is to be implicitly believed or whether I should have considered the evidence sufficient if I had been trying the case, are not points which I am empowered to determine." This is a sufficient hint. He could not say more, as his hands were tied by the law. With regard to Chowdhry Bishunath the Sessions Judge remarks: "I should add that no charge was preferred in the first instance by either Kally Panda or Bhika Panda against Biswa Nath Dass, and only one of them mentioned him in his deposition prior to the issue of summons. As however the sentence passed on him has expired, there is no necessity for any reference even if a distinction is to be drawn between his case and that of Hare Krishna Dass." The case is a hard one, but the law unfortunately gives no remedy. What reparation can now be made to the defendants, who were convicted and sentenced on such apparently insufficient evidence? We leave it to Government to decide this point. We may however remark that it is misuse of judicial discretion of this kind, which galls the minds of the people.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Car festival at Mahesh has this year passed off without any friction. Sir William Herschell was exceedingly courteous and accommodating, and his subordinates followed his good example. All's well that ends well.

WE PUBLISH in another column Mr. Tawney's reply to Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's letter on the subject of the Entrance Examination, which we printed in our issue of the 3rd May last, and the Doctor's rejoinder thereto. The Doctor seems to make a present of a whetstone to the Syndicate in his crushing remarks.

WE GIVE below the latest telegram from the seats of war:

London.—The Russians have raised the siege of Kars and are retreating eastward. Ahmed Muktar Pasha and the Governor of Kars are preparing to attack the Russia force under Melikoff at Zaim. Powerful Russian reinforcements are proceeding by forced marches to Armenia. A Turkish frigate has bombarded Simferopol. A great storm has again partially destroyed the bridge at Simniza. The Russian advanced guard has arrived at Gradok. Prince Bismark has declared that mediation in the Turco-Russian war is actually impossible. *Obituary:* General Bell, Colonel 6th Foot.

So Russia has been practically turned out of Turkish Armenia. We hope Turkey is equally well prepared to meet Russia on her own soil. Prince Bismark is evidently watching the game with the spirit of Æsop's hawk.

ANOTHER FULLER CASE. An Assam correspondent writes to us as follows:

On the 15th ultimo, a Cooly named Rahamat Olla met his death in consequence of severe assault received at the hands of a Mr. McGregor, Assistant Manager, Hugurion tea-garden in Dibrughur. The Medical Officer of the District certified that the death was due to constitutional debility—the Police Superintendent however charged Mr. McGregor for causing hurt—but the Deputy Commissioner Colonel Graham, (formerly of the Calcutta Police) has committed Mr. McGregor to the Sessions under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code. I will not fail to inform you of the result of the case at the Sessions' Court.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Burdwan has done honor to himself and to Calcutta by purchasing Mr. Marshall Wood's noble work of art—the statue of the Queen, which he has presented to Government for erection in the capital of the empire. The Government of India has accepted this loyal and munificent offer. The statue will be placed at the main entrance of the Indian Museum, and unveiled by His Excellency the Viceroy on the first anniversary of the Assumption of the Imperial title by the Queen.

THE RESULT of the loan operations of Government has after all not been so successful as had been anticipated. The quotations of last week closed with the fours at 97-12 to 98, but the average at which the loan has been issued is Rs. 96-7-2, or Re. 1-4-10 below the market rate, and some tenders we are told were accepted as low as Rs. 95-4. The Government offered to issue notes of Rs. 100 each with a view to draw small capitalists, but the tenders do not shew much success in that direction. The total amount of tenders is stated to be Rs. 13,32,14,300; the amount to be received by Government is Rs. 24,13,000; the loss by discount amounts to about 9 lacs.

WHILE Bengal mourns the death of Maharaja Romanath Tagore Bombay has been visited with a similar calamity. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the head of the Parsee community, is dead. He was suffering from some time past, and was gathered to his fathers on the 10th instant. The Banks in Bombay were closed on that day as a mark of respect to his memory. Sir Jamsetjee was a worthy son of a worthy father. Gentle, kind-hearted and benevolent he was highly respected by both Europeans and Natives. He paid a visit to Calcutta more than once, and those who were brought into contact with him could not fail to recognize in him a Nature's nobleman. He was about sixty-six years of age.

A PUBLICATION of a novel character has just issued from the Bengali Press. It is called the Ben-

gali Year-book. It contains useful information of various kinds. Within its small compass the compiler has given a short history of the Native Press, the political, literary, scientific, religious and charitable Societies of Bengal, the state of female education, religious improvement and like subjects. He has given important astronomical calculations and informations connected with different Departments of Government. He has also appended short biographical notices of contemporary men in Bengal. The book is a valuable compilation, and will prove highly useful for reference. The author proposes to bring it annually enlarged and improved. He deserves the encouragement of the reading public.

THE MANAGING Committee of the Society for the Revival and Encouragement of Native Arts and Industry at Ahmedabad have issued a circular stating that "through the Society's exertions a Company has been formed there with a nominal capital of Rs. 10,000, divided into 400 shares of Rs. 25 each. This company is formed to sell such native made articles as are now driven out of the market by foreign goods, though they were formerly produced in large quantities in India and profitably sold, but are now unable to withstand foreign competition." The Society have entered into this pledge, and call upon other native gentlemen to subscribe to it: "We, the undersigned agree to use for ourselves and families, native made articles in place of foreign made articles as far as procurable, though the former may be a little dearer and somewhat different in quantity." We need hardly tell the Society that pledges of this kind cannot advance the true interests of commerce. The consumer will go to the cheapest market despite all pledges.

MR. TOBIN, Joint Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs has been appointed to act for Mr. Dickens as a Magistrate of Calcutta. He is a good man, and we have not a word to say against him personally in the remarks, which follow. But we confess we have been taken somewhat by surprise by the appointment of another civilian to the Police Bench of Calcutta under Mr. Eden's rule. Our Lieutenant-Governor we believe recognizes the principle that the posts, which had hitherto been held by uncovenanted officers, should not be given away to civilians. Now, the Police Magistrates of Calcutta have, for years past, been either Barristers or Uncovenanted officers. We have heard that Mr. Dickens' place was successively offered to three Native Barristers, who being in good practice refused it, and that Mr. Tobin has consequently been selected. But we submit the Subordinate Executive Service looks up to the magistracy of Calcutta as a prize, and surely competent officers could be found for it in that service. Moulavi Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur, Suburban Magistrate, and Rajah Harendrakrishna Bahadur, the Sealdah Magistrate, do much the same kind of work that a Calcutta Magistrate performs, and often come into contact with Barristers, Attorneys and Pleaders. Babus Issur Chunder Mitter and Ramsunker Sen, Deputy Magistrates, have greatly distinguished themselves by their talents and abilities. The ranks of Honorary Magistrates also contain eligible men such as Mr. O. C. Dutt. There are again competent attorneys and pleaders. We mention these names simply to point out that the field of selections is wide enough.

ANOTHER CHITTAGONG CASE. Our Chittagong correspondent writes as follows:

There is some fatality in that name "Fenwa." Last year when Chittagong was in a ferment in of the doings of Mr. Kirkwood under the Lieutenantcy of Mr. Lewis, certain oppressions in the Fenwa and the neighbouring tea-gardens were brought to light by a memorial submitted to Government by certain coolies. In the course of the enquiry Government, it is believed, pronounced their agreements as null and void. Mr. Anderson, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts released lately, it is said, a few coolies, who prayed for their discharge from their agreements. The coolies came to the station followed by Mr. Bruce, Manager of the Fenwa tea-garden. They were then arrested by Mr. Newbery, two or three of them were sentenced by him to imprisonment, although the Fenwa tea-garden is situated within the jurisdiction of the Hill Tracts, and the rest were made over to Mr. Sarson for trial. They were straightway let off as Mr. Sarson failed to comprehend that the poor devils had committed any crime by leaving the tea-garden under the authority of Mr. Anderson. It is said that a novel mode of punishing female Coolies for dereliction of duty has been introduced. Two or three tea-boxes being placed alongside over each other according to the gravity of the offence, the female

Coolies would be made to sit with their legs stretched to their extreme width and dangling in the air. The situation is neither an over-agreeable or an enlightened one, but still does honor to the inventive genius of the author of this new method of discipline. If the emancipator of the Indigo ryots has a spark of humanity left in him, we hope, the matter will receive due notice at his hands. There are the records of the cause to speak for themselves.

THE Hooghly Police have again come in for severe censure. Two of the men were charged with wrongfully confining a woman and causing hurt. The Sessions Judge of Hooghly strongly charged the Jury for conviction, who convicted the prisoners on all the counts. The Sessions Judge sentenced the first prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the second prisoner to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. From this decision the second prisoner alone appealed. The High Court, however, rejected the appeal on perusal of the record.

THE ENTERPRISING firm of Messrs. Wyman and Co. have published a welcome volume on the present war between Turkey and Russia. Mr. Wyman, the compiler, has given a mass of information, collected from many sources, on the policy and progress of the war. Full maps of the theatre of the war in Asia and on the Danube have been given in addition to a general map: as it is uncertain what countries may be drawn into the great strife, a map of Europe, shewing the geographical position of the European nations has also been appended. Prominent marks shewing the route and present position of the respective armies so far as possible have also been added. This is a useful volume; it is a hand-book of reference and information by means of which the reader may easily form an intelligent appreciation of the important events now agitating Europe. Mr. Wyman deserves liberal support of the reading public.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from our special correspondent at Simla dated the 12th instant:

This morning's *Gazette of India* contains correspondence between Government India and Bengal Chamber Commerce forerstates measures that have been taken for early publication of every thing known of local stocks exports, imports estimates of daily consumption in distressed districts and condition of growing crops. Government considers that large imports into Madras will continue till October and then if harvest be good will gradually return to normal average. Also correspondence between Governments India and Madras, former points out that famine report of June ninth was submitted so late as only to appear in *Gazette of India* public seventh suggests that for information of trade all intelligence should be published weekly in Madras *Gazette* as soon as approved by Madras Government.

WE HEAR that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is President of the Royal Commission to represent the British Empire at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, takes a particular interest in the arrangements that are being made for an adequate and creditable representation of India in that Exhibition. His Royal Highness has kindly consented to exhibit his superb Indian collection, consisting chiefly of the presents received during his Indian tour, and it is believed that this collection will well and sufficiently illustrate the High Art and Art manufactures of India, and will very probably create a taste for these manufactures in Europe, which may lay the foundation of a large trade in the future. The Government of India will supplement this by an exhibition of raw material; a list is being drawn up by the Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce in communication with the local Governments and each local Government will collect and despatch to England such specimens as may be thought advisable.

The space allotted to the Indian Court is very considerable, and its site is said to be one of the best in the whole exhibition; so that it is expected that the contributions of the Prince of Wales and of the Government of India will be largely supplemented by those of private individuals, of Indian mercantile houses, and of those enlightened Native Chiefs who take a pride in displaying the treasures and resources of their territories. We believe that the Maharajas of Kashmir and Jai-pur have already commenced to get together a collection for Paris; and doubtless other Princes will soon follow their example. Mercantile firms and Art manufacturers would do well to remember that such an opportunity of bringing their wares before the notice of the whole civilised world, does not often recur. There is already a strong and growing taste in England for Indian Pottery, Metal-work, and similar works of art. This task

has been increased by the exhibition of the Prince's presents; and may become universal throughout Europe, if justice is done to the Indian Court by numerous exhibitors. The metal work of British Burma, of Benares, of Madura, and of Tanjore—the pottery of Azimghur, of Madura, of Bombay and Sind—the modelling in clay, of Kishnaghur in Bengal—and all similar indigenous art-manufactures, ought to be fully illustrated. All contributions from private individuals should be accompanied by a descriptive list, together with prices in the case of those things which may be sold after exhibition. Packages should be very carefully packed and secured; and should be addressed to P. Cunliffe Owen Esq. C.B., Secretary to Her Majesty's Commission for the Paris Exhibition, Paris. Messrs H. S. King & Co. and their numerous branch houses are the Agents of the Commission for India.

THE FOLLOWING APPEAL has been issued by some of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta on behalf of the Turkish wounded:

To the Humane of All Creeds, the Executive Committee for raising funds in aid of the Turkish wounded, and the widows and orphans of those killed in war on the side of Turkey,—appointed by the Mahomedans of Calcutta in Public Meeting assembled,—make the following Appeal.

Brethren!—If we may be allowed to address you thus, in obliteration of all real or imagined uncharitableness of the past,—we appeal to you in the interests of humanity to lend a helping hand to alleviate the misery and affliction which a war of continents entails on the combatants. Let us discard the arena of politics, and unite in an errand of mercy amidst the embattled hosts.

The disastrous effects of a war,—which, judged by the hosts arrayed on either side, the area of operations and the interests at stake, is the greatest of our time,—it would be beyond the reach of private efforts adequately to cure. It behoves us then to limit our operations according to our means and lay down for ourselves a precise area. The streamlet that is utterly lost in the barren expanse of the desert may, if kept in bounds, suffice to create a lovely oasis—a haven of refuge for the ships of the desert.

Your aid we therefore desire for Turkish Soil, especially as we understand that the Turkish arrangements for the cure of the wounded leave a margin open for private efforts.

Christians! Under the recent organization of the Ottoman Army your co-religionists will be to the battle front, and share the common danger and misery of warfare. Even if that were not the case, your charity has always been extended beyond the limits of your own communion, whenever there has been suffering or misery to be relieved; and it is to your co-religionists that the first movement in aid of the wounded of Turkey is due (the Duke of Sutherland's Committee).

Followers of Moses! You are bound by the holiest of ties to the sufferers whom we seek to relieve.

Hindus! Your charity has ere this been extended to other creeds and races, over oceans which the orthodox amongst yourselves would not cross.

Followers of Buddha and Jina! Your solicitude for the preservation of life emboldens us to appeal to you for aid.

Zoroastrians! Your mercantile enterprise unites you in close bonds with the subjects of the Ottoman Empire, who may claim a share of the munificence which is famous even in lands other than our own.

Christians, Jews, Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Parsees! We appeal to you all in the sacred name of humanity to aid us in our cause to the best of your power.

Gentlemen desirous of co-operating with our Committee in the matter of this Appeal are requested to communicate forthwith with our Secretary, Prince Naseerooddeen Hyder, of the Mysore Family, at our Office at No. 16, Toltolla, Calcutta.

As soon as a sufficient number of gentlemen will express their sympathy with this movement, they will be invited to a preliminary Meeting for devising the best means of accomplishing this object.

Abdul Luteef, Mirza Mahomed Bakur
Mahomed Rahimooddeen, Sheerazee.
(Mysore Family.) Abdoor Rowaaf.
Jyhan Kuddur Mirza, Syud Mahomed Mehdee
(Oudh Family.) (Chitpore Family.)
Naseerooddeen Hyder, Shaikh Morad Ali.
(Mysore Family.)
Calcutta, July 12, 1877.

We heartily commend this appeal to our countrymen of all classes. We believe there is but one feeling among them on the subject. The cause of the Turks is the cause of the weak against the strong, and all friends of the weak ought therefore to combine and render assistance.

REVIEW.

Dampati-Milana Nataka. By Brojolaul Datta. Calcutta.

It is not often that we notice Bengali dramatic compositions—not from want of materials, but for the simple reason that the bulk of them as we conceive are unmitigated trash. A hankering for coarse jokes, a profusion of ribaldry, an utter neglect of grammar, diction and idiom, and general inanity are the characteristics of a great majority of the works, which pass master under the name of drama. But there are notable exceptions, and these help in a great measure to redeem the character of the Bengali drama. The work

before us is one of them. It has few of the defects to which we have referred, and much that deserves commendation. It is a drama in five acts. The plot is taken from the history and traditions of the princely houses of Chittore and Jodhpore. In olden times the latter owed fealty to the former, and it was under circumstances peculiarly romantic and interesting that the ruler of Chittore consented to forego the homage which he used to receive from Jodhpore, and brought about a friendly understanding between the two States; and these form the subject of the play. It is written in a style chaste and vigorous, it is free from coarseness, while the thoughts that breathe in it are pure and ennobling. A work like this may be safely placed in the hands of Hindu ladies.

The play is a good reading play,—very pleasant and interesting; but we have doubts as to its adaptability for the stage. There are no salient points in the plot, no startling transitions in the *mise en scene*, no sparkling wit or comicality to take the house by storm or “set it in a roar.” The scenes succeed each other in even harmony, and, a few pages after the commencement, the *dénouement* can be easily guessed at. To write a good stage play, such as *Durgesh Nandini* and *Meghnad*, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism and appliances of the stage, and a keen appreciation of “scenic effect” are necessary, and these are displayed in no ordinary degree by some of our modern dramatic writers. Our author, when he wrote this book, had evidently no eye for stage effect; his wish, it is obvious, was to produce a good reading play and not an acting one. But this, we hold, is a mistake. The first object of a play should be its adaptability for the stage, and if it is not so adapted, it ceases to be a play in the correct sense of the word. *Manfred* would have been all the better if, like *Hamlet*, it could be put on the stage. We recommend our author to study the art, for then, in addition to the play being pleasant and interesting to read, it will, at the same time, be fit for successful representation on the stage and will take rank among the many volumes which will, in future, the standard dramatic literature of Bengal.

We cannot conclude without quoting the opinion of that worthy *littérateur* form and critic, Dr. Rajendra lala Mitra, which has been appended to the book. The learned Doctor says: “I have read your book with great interest. Its style is chaste, its plot good, and its moral bearing unexceptionable. On the whole it does you great credit, and I heartily wish you every success.”

We concur in the above opinion, and congratulate the author on the success of his first effort. We await hopefully fresh productions from his pen.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. The Maharaja, of Tipperah.....	26	8	0
Moulvi Obiddooden Mohamed, Duckhin Sabazepore.....	5	0	0
His Excellency Sir Richard Temple.....	13	4	0
Baboo Mohendro Nath Banerjee, Poorena....	6	10	0
„ Chunder Coomar Chatterjee, Rajpur....	13	4	0
„ Abhoy Churn Mookerjee, Agra.....	6	10	0
„ Kallynarain Roy, Proprietor Bharut Meeheer, Mymensingh.....	1	10	0
„ Ramchunder Mookerjee, Ferozepore....	13	4	0
„ Mohendronath Banerjee, Mottehari....	6	10	0
„ Raj Kristo Pal, Doornoon.....	10	0	0
„ Bhuan Lal, Durbhanga.....	10	0	0
„ Bugolaprosunno Mozoomdar, Noakholly.....	13	4	0
„ Gopal Chunder Gangooly, Simla.....	5	0	0
„ Nundjee, Ranchi.....	10	0	0
„ Ramrutton Mozoomdar, Bhagulpore....	13	4	0
„ Kadar Nath Gangooly, Berhili.....	6	0	0
„ Tarruk Nath Chatterjee, Bhatoorea....	10	0	0
„ Poresh Nath Sookool, Kishnaghur....	13	4	0
„ Gopal Chunder Gangooly, Allahabad....	13	4	0
„ Troyluck Nath Mookerjee, Gachhaty..	6	10	0
„ Jogendro Nath Roy Chowdhry, Takee..	6	10	0
„ Nandon Lal Chowdhry, Mozufferpore..	6	10	0
„ Gobinda Chunder Dutta, Kalagachia..	5	0	0

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION COURSE.

No. 719.

From,—CHARLES H. TAWNEY, Esq. M. A. Registrar. Calcutta University.—To,—RAYA RAJENDRALALA MITRA, BAHADUR, D.L., Senate House, the 11th May 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor by direction of the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting the Syndicate to withdraw the instructions alleged in their report for 1876-77 to have been issued to the examiners in English to require from candidates for the ensuing Entrance examination a higher degree of accuracy in composition, and to inform you that the Syndicate do not consider that the Resolution contains any new direction to the

Examiners nor was it intended to issue any such directions. The Syndicate only expressed their opinion upon a question referred to them by the Examiners and requested Examiners to conform to the Regulation quoted in the 3rd para. of your letter.

The Syndicate desire me to state that if you think it desirable that any change should be made in the Regulation which defines the present studies in English, they will be glad to receive any defined proposal for that purpose.

With reference to para 9 of your letter I beg to inform you that a copy of the Resolution of the Syndicate has been issued to the principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools.

From—RAYA RAJENDRALALA MITRA BAHADUR D. L. D.—To—C. H. TAWNEY Esq.,—Registrar of the Calcutta University.—Dated, Manicktollah, Calcutta 28th May 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 719, dated the 11, instant, informing me that the Syndicate “do not consider that the Resolution” referred to by me in my last letter “contains any new direction,” to the Examiners nor was it intended to issue any such direction; and that “the Syndicate only expressed their opinion upon a question referred to them by the Examiners, and requested the Examiners to conform to the Regulation” quoted in the 3rd para of my letter.

2. When my letter was written on the 3rd instant the only information I had before me was the annual Report of the Syndicate, and I therein read that “the character of the examination in English had engaged the attention of the Syndicate during the year, and instructions had been issued * * * to require from candidates for the ensuing Entrance Examination a high degree of accuracy in composition;” and I could not infer from this sentence that no change had been made in the standard, and it meant nothing more than what was indicated by the phrases “acquaintance with English as written in the present day in its simpler forms,” and “ability to write with considerable idiomatic accuracy” used in the rule.

3. Since the receipt of your letter I have referred to the “Minutes for the year 1876-77,” but have failed to find any record of a reference on the subject made by the Examiners to the Syndicate. It appears (p. 67) that in January last, Mr. Wan Someren Pope, a member of the Junior Board of Examiners in arts, as an individual, submitted for the consideration of the Syndicate four proposals; 1st to print on the question papers marks by the side of each question; 2nd to set two papers, one on grammar and the other to test ability to write English; 3rd to fix the marks on the two papers so that no candidate could pass without showing a tolerable knowledge of the English language and ability to express himself fairly in it; 4th “To raise the minimum marks in English.” The avowed object of these proposals was to secure “a higher standard of knowledge of English” than what was contemplated by the Regulations of the University. The 2nd and the 3rd of these proposals were referred to previous Examiners, and, on receipt of a report from them, it was ordered (p. 86). “That greater importance should be assigned in the Entrance Examination to English composition, and that the Examiners be requested to give effect to this principle.” Thus it will be seen that it was not upon a question referred to them by the Examiners, but on the recommendation of a single individual to raise the standard that the Syndicate passed the order. Any how the “English as written in the present day in its simpler forms” and “considerable idiomatic accuracy” of the original rule, the “high degree of accuracy” of the Annual Report, and the “greater importance” of the order of the Syndicate, are, according to the letter under acknowledgment, synonymous. That they will be so understood generally, I have every reason to doubt.

4. It might be said that the change made refers to the relative importance to be attached to grammar and composition, and not to the sum total of the two which come under the head of English as a subject, the standard of which has been fixed by the rule. But a change like it under minor head is virtually as much an alteration in the standard as any under a major head could be, and as such it should be made under a rule authorised by the Senate, and not by the Syndicate. The subject is of grave importance, and requires the most careful consideration. Mr. Sutcliffe, the late Director of Public Instruction, called English the “fatal subject,” and the Vice Chancellor described it as the “crucial test.” On a correct understanding of the rules regarding it depend the future prospects of thousands of the school-going population of this country, and it is unfortunate that there should be any uncertainty as to what is actually required of them.

5. In para 10 of my last letter there was a definite proposal to exclude Physical Geography and Surveying from the Entrance course, but no notice has been taken of it by the Syndicate. I beg to urge it again for their consideration.

6. As regards the Regulation which defines the present studies in English, I beg to propose that the University revert to the old rule of assigning a text-book for English reading. The great object of putting down cramming with which the new rule was adopted, has not been attained; cramming prevails now more extensively than it did before, and there is no provision now for testing the capacity of candidates to understand English. To prove this I have only to refer to the question papers of the last two years. In 1875 the two papers on English included 18 questions. But each number included several sets of questions under sub-headings of (a) (b) (c) &c., and the sets again including several distinct and independent questions; and counting them as separate questions the total amounts to 111. Out of these five refer to composition, one requiring a letter to be written to a bookseller ordering the books used in an Entrance class; another to a parent or guardian stating what class a candidate read in, what books he read, and in what he made most progress; the third a short essay on one of three subjects given; and the 4th and the 5th requiring the candidate to alter two short sentences, one of four and a half lines, and the other of three, into the direct and indirect forms respectively. The remaining one hundred and six refer to grammar and idiom, such as the use of the suffixes and prefixes *iney*, *ous*, *ous*, *anti*, *anti*, *far*, &c the differences between grain and grains, hail and snow, ice and frost, to keep, to place, &c., which could be acquired only by getting by heart the “Hints” of Mr. Rowe, one of the Examiners. There is no other single

book in the English language in which the materials have been so put together for cramming. I know not how marks were assigned to each question, but, bearing in mind the fact that the total was 100 and the pass number was one third, it is evident that the total for composition must have been less than 33, and the pass depended greatly on, and in many instances could be affected solely by, cramming; at any rate the door was left wide open to the candidates to pass solely by cramming the "Hints." The book not having been very extensively used in the last year, the result was the plucking of over two-thirds of the candidates. There was not a single question given to explain a passage in English. In 1876, the questions were as numerous and of the same character; there was only one passage given to paraphrase. The result, however, was not so disastrous, and that was owing to the "Hints" having been everywhere used, and the boys had got it by heart. Cramming, however, was not less palpable in the one case than in the other. And this cramming was resorted to to the neglect of the reading of English literature. There is nothing to encourage the hope that under the present rule the result will be different in future years, and believing that it is better to secure a wider and more extensive reading of English literature, than what obtains at present, instead of the cramming of "Hints," I recommend the change. Text-books are assigned for the F. A. and B. A. courses by the Calcutta University, and for the Entrance and the other two courses by the Bombay and the Madras Universities, and for all the three courses in classics by all the Universities in Europe, and seeing that the absence of text-books in English for the Entrance course in this University has not been beneficial, and that the opposite practice of the other Universities has been attended with advantage. I do not think the change will be by any means singular or improper.

7. Taking the above facts into consideration, I beg to repeat the request made in para 12 of my last letter that the subject of the Entrance course be referred to the Faculty of Arts for report, and that my last and the present letter be submitted to them for consideration.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette, July 11, 1877.

GENERAL.—Mr. Livesay Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpur, to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. C. F. Magrath Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins C.S. Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle on furlough to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector First Grade.

Baboo Bhugwan Chander Sen, Deputy Collector attached to the Cadastral Survey party, Patna and Gya, obtained leave for three months.

Mr. F. H. Harding Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jungpore, Moorshedabad, transferred to the Sudder Station, Dacca.

Mr. E. M. Money Assistant Magistrate and Collector Purneah, to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, obtained furlough for sixteen months together with the subsidiary leave.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal to act as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal during the absence of Mr. J. H. Cotton.

Mr. H. H. Risley Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to act as Under-Secretary during the absence of Mr. J. Crawford.

Baboo Rajendranath Mitra Head Assistant, Judicial Department, Bengal Secretariat to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In lieu of the three months privilege leave, Mr. J. Anderson Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, obtained furlough for 10 months, and an additional leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade is appointed to Rajshahye.

Baboo Ramchurn Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagairhat division, Jessore, obtained privilege leave for twenty-one days.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at the Sudder Station of Jessore, posted temporarily to the Sub-Division of Bagairhat.

Baboo Unodapersad Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector of Nerrail posted to the Sudder Station of Jessore.

Mr. J. Pratt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, acted as Magistrates and Collectors of that district.

Mr. Pratt reverted to his appointment as an Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of First Grade.

The six months leave granted to Mr. W. B. Martin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mudhepoora Bhulgpore, is commuted to furlough for one year.

Mr. H. G. Cooke Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sewan and Gopalgunj divisions, Sarun.

Mr. W. D. Blyth Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nattore, Rajshye, transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. D. Cameron, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, transferred to Rajshye Division, and is appointed to have charge of the Nattore division, Rajshye.

Mr. H. M. Tobin Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as a Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

Baboo Bhodeb Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, to be Inspector of Schools Western Circle.

Assistant Surgeon Chunder Kumar Goopta, in charge of the Ocharitable Dispensary, Azimgunge, to have charge of the Dispensary at Kandi, Moorshedabad.

Assistant Surgeon Harri Narain Banerjee, Kandi Dispensary to have charge of the Azimgunge Dispensary.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee B.L., to officiate as Moonsif of Baripore, 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Gocool Chand, Moonsif of Arraerah in Purneah, obtained leave of absence for three months.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Code of Civil Procedure Act X of 1877 with Notes and Index by Asutosh Biswas M. A. B. L. ... Rs. 4-0
Indian Registration Act III of 1877 with Notes and Index by Asutosh Biswas M. A. B. L. ... 0-12
Specific Relief Act I of 1877 with Index ... 0-6
The above in one Vol. ... 4-0
Sreenath Banerjee & Brothers, Bhowanipore, Kripanath Ghose, Pleaders' Chamber, High Court.

BIRTH.

At Rungpur on the 10th July 1877 the wife of H. Beveridge B. C. S. of a daughter.

WANTED.

A head Clerk and Sheristadar on a Salary of Rs. 150 rising by annual increments of 10 rupees to Rs. 200. Thorough knowledge of English and Bengali and of routine office work essential. Must also be a good translator. Apply stating qualifications and enclosing copies of certificates to the Deputy Commissioner Cooch Behar. Applications to be sent in before 1st August 1877. J. T. DARTON, Deputy Commissioner.

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NOTICE.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will be produced in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rupees 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures of some branch of law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 28th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

Senate House } TROYLUCKONATH BANERJEE,
the 2nd July 1877. } Head Clerk, for Registrar.

NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that Gopal Gobind Sen is no longer in my Service as Dewan, and that I have revoked the General Power of attorney I executed in his favor, bearing date the thirteenth May, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy five.

KUMAR NARAYN BHOP,
The 24th June 1877. Raja of Bijni.

FOR SALE.—The Splendid two storied Hill House Colgong (near Bhagulpore) with a compound of 44 Bighas. (The property of late Babu Radha Charan Ganguli) For particulars, apply to Kuchchunder Chatterjee No. 1 Sankar Ghose's Lane, Cornwallis Street Calcutta.

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Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Gallons Water, per minute 4 6 8 10 12 13 1-5
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No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch lift and force Pump, with 25 feet.
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NOTICE

The public is hereby informed that Womesh Chunder Mookerjee of Chundernagore is no longer my Muktear in Calcutta, and that I have revoked the General Power of attorney executed by me in his favor. KUMAR NARAYN BHOP, Raja of Bijni.

The 22nd June 1877.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Assistant Surgeon Hari Narayn Banerjee has been transferred from Xandi to Azimgunge N. S. Railway Station.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

THE PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Seeds, Plants, Seeds.

The undersigned begs to notify to the great and garden-loving men of the town and the Moffasil that he has received per steamer "India" a large consignment of fresh American Vegetable, flowers, cotton and up-country cauliflower seeds, which are to be distributed from the 7th of August next at the following lowest prices.

40 Sorts vegetables including 9 kinds of Cabbages, Beet roots, Carrots, Turnips, Peas, &c., seeds, being 10 sorts, more than the last year at Rs. 5 per packet.

30 Sorts of flowers, including German asters, Heartsease, Clanthus, Dampier, Double Poppy, Pinks, Portulacas, Geranium &c., seeds, being 5 kinds more than the last year at Rs. 4 per packet. Cauliflower seeds for sowing in August, September, and October saved from the very biggest flowers at Rs. 1 per tola Sea Island or long Staple cotton seeds at Rs. 1-8 per seer.

The demand for seeds, this year is, unusually great and it is, therefore hoped to increase their prices, from August next, and the packings, charged to the customers. There will be no packing charge should every remittance be made.

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J. BLACKBURN,
Manager.
April 21st, 1877.

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SEALED Tenders are invited by the 10th August 1877 for the bridging and earthwork on the Secundra to Nowadah road a length of about 13½ miles in the Monghyr District.

The works to be executed are approximately as follows, and the total amount of estimate is Rs. 27,555.

Earthwork	Rs.	21,61,00
Turfing	Rs.	3,62,600
Concrete	Rs.	2,000
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Further particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Road-Cess Engineers. Five per cent. will be deducted from all payments as a guarantee for the completion, and refunded on the final certificate.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

District Road Fund Office, } G. F. MAGRATH,
Monghyr, the 3rd July 1877. } Chairman,
Road-Cess Committee.

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Pleasure-boats may be hired at Re. 1 the hour.

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 1, 30, BARANUSY GHOSH'S STREET, CALCUTTA.